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No. 20,147

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日三初月二十年戌壬

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1928. 五拜禮 號九十月一年二十國民華中

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INTIMATION

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 "	10.00 "
10.00 "	11.00 "
11.00 "	12.30 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	2.30 "
2.30 "	4.00 "
4.00 "	8.10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes	
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes	

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.30 "	11.00 "
11.15 "	12.00 noon
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	2.30 "
2.30 "	8.10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	

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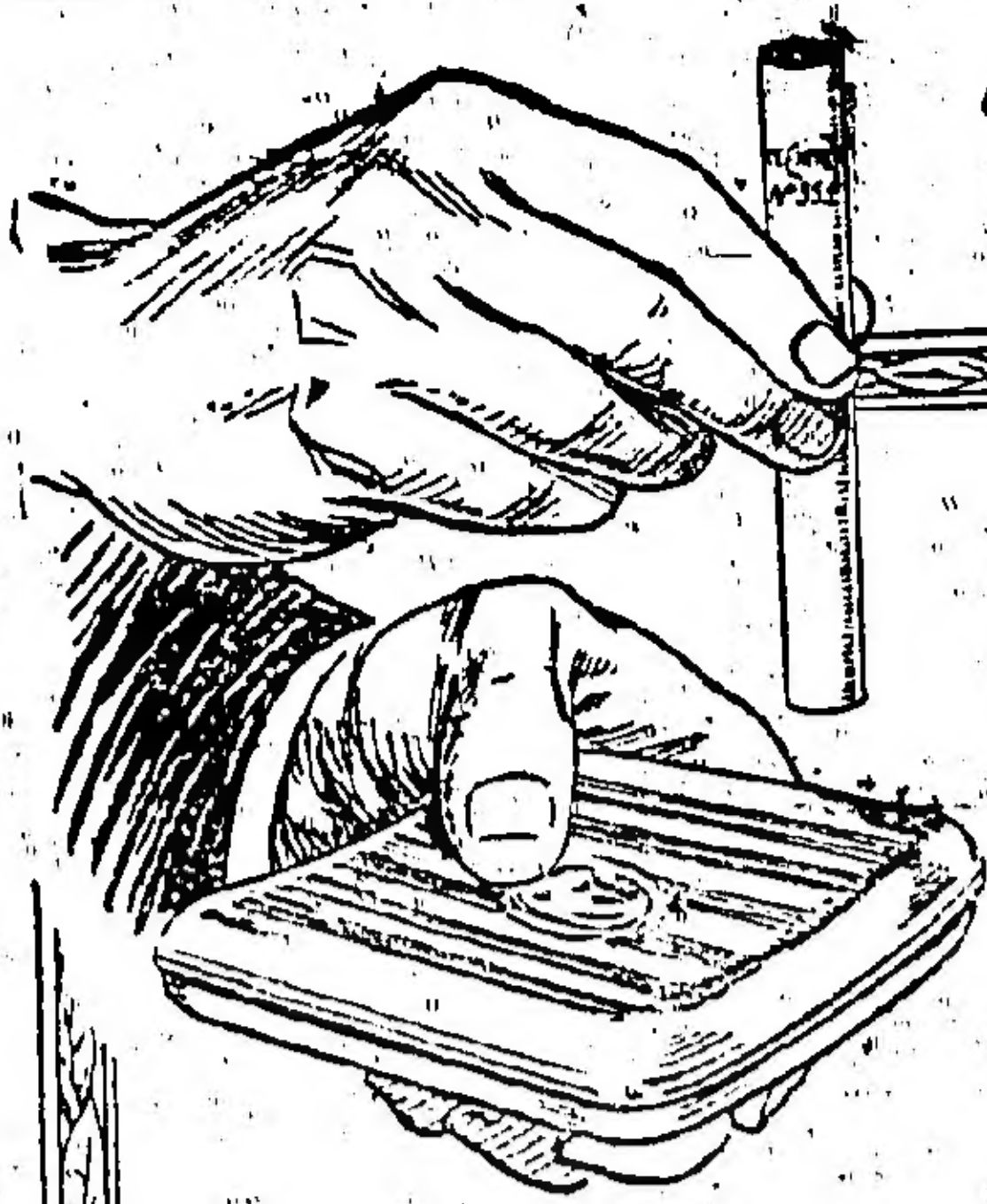
KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1923, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 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513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	No. 892	No. 893	No. 894	No. 895	No. 896	No. 897	No. 898	No. 899	No. 900	No. 901	No. 902	No. 903	No. 904	No. 905	No. 906	No. 907	No. 908	No. 909	No. 910	No. 911	No. 912	No. 913	No. 914	No. 915	No. 916	No. 917	No. 918	No. 919	No. 920	No. 921	No. 922	No. 923	No. 924	No. 925	No. 926	No. 927	No. 928	No. 929	No. 930	No. 931	No. 932	No. 933	No. 934	No. 935	No. 936	No. 937	No. 938	No. 939	No. 940	No. 941	No. 942	No. 943	No. 944	No. 945	No. 946	No. 947	No. 948	No. 949	No. 950	No. 951	No. 952	No. 953	No. 954	No. 955	No. 956	No. 957	No. 958	No. 959	No. 960	No. 961	No. 962	No. 963	No. 964	No. 965	No. 966	No. 967	No. 968	No. 969	No. 970	No. 971	No. 972	No. 973	No. 974	No. 975	No. 976	No. 977	No. 978	No. 979	No. 980	No. 981	No. 982	No. 983	No. 984	No. 985	No. 986	No. 987	No. 988	No. 989	No. 990	No. 991	No. 992	No. 993	No. 994	No. 995	No. 996	No. 997	No. 998	No. 999	No. 1000
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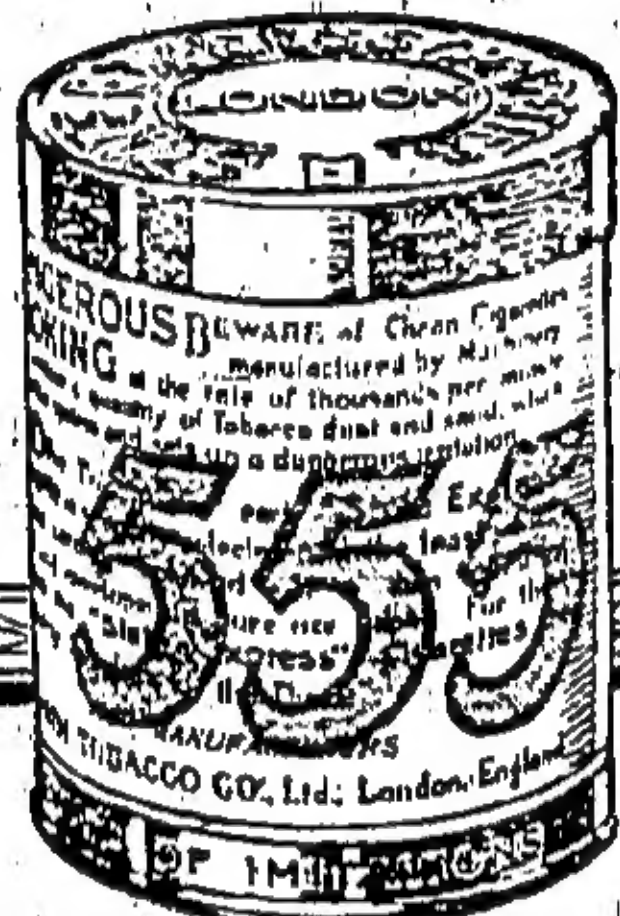
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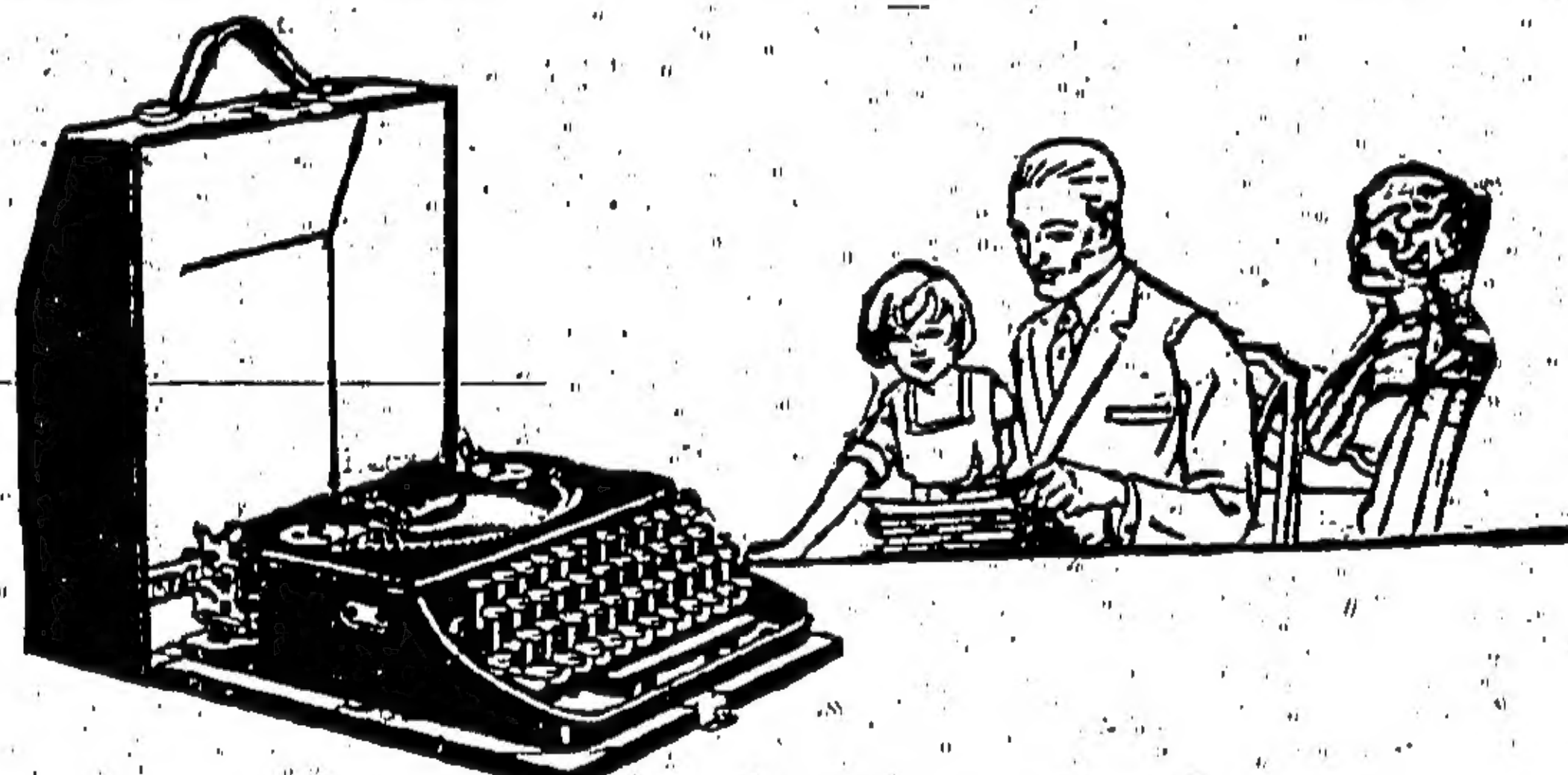
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SCOTTISH LETTER:

"WILD MEN" FROM THE NORTH.
THEY DISAPPOINT THEIR FRIENDS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, November 29th.

Scotland had a good deal more than its share of the time of the House of Commons at the opening debate on the Address. Fourteen members representing Scottish constituencies made speeches, and if there be taken into the reckoning men who, like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, are Scotsmen holding English or Welsh seats, Scotland had quite a record. The predominance of the Northern accent began to excite some resentment among other members, who were to be excused from entertaining feelings that Scotland and Scottish Labour members in particular, were getting more than their fair opportunity to speak. Except that there was a crowded house, it was more like a Scottish night than a debate on the address.

We in Scotland were not surprised at the poor effect produced by the newcomers. We know them too well. A listening world did not discover much promise among the members of the Scottish Labour rally. The speeches were not so much as to expect from men sent to Westminster by the educated electorate of Scotland. Their earnestness and obvious sincerity secured them a patient hearing, but all of them were woefully, pathetically deficient in constructive suggestion. When they have gained a little more Parliamentary experience they will probably realise that noise is not argument, and that threats will never impress or influence the House of Commons. It must be said that, taken as a whole, the new Scottish Labour members disappointed even their friends.

With the exception of Mr. Stinwell, the Glasgow Socialist, not one of them struck the all-essential Parliamentary note. The speeches might have been delivered from the top of a barrel at a street corner. Mr. Newbold, the Motherwell Communist, was a bar-stormer without a poet's lines of mouth. He is a young man of frail habit who talks Moscow revolutionary principles ineffectively. The House poured upon him a cold stream of ridicule. In one sense, Mr. David Kirkwood, the firebrand from the Clyde, made quite a hit. His strong Scottish accent was a great joy. Nothing like it has ever been heard at Westminster; and when he declaimed two verses of Burns, the delight of the House knew no bounds. The mildest of interruptions during the debate roused a storm of Labourist fury, and when Lady Astor was pluckily repudiating Labour's claim to be the only party interested in the welfare of the workers the howls of derision drew a plea from a Glasgow "Red" of "Gie the lassie a chance." Mr. Scrymgeour, as his custom, poured out torrent of words; but he has been told, in all kindness, "that he might finish his sentences." By the way, what did this pioneer of Prohibition mean when he suggested that a deputation of the unemployed might be invited to the Bar of the House?

THE MID-SCOTLAND CANAL.

A famous soldier and a famous sailor have joined the ranks of those who advocate a Mid-Scotland Canal. General Sir Ian Hamilton urges its construction as a means of providing 50,000 ex-service men with employment and as adding to the strength of the Grand Fleet. Admiral Sir Ebery Scott makes a similar suggestion. In their recognition of the strategic value of such a canal they are of the same mind as the late Lord Fisher, who vigorously supported the Canal. It has been recently claimed by Mr. Arthur Kay, chairman of the Mid-Scotland Canal National Association, that the Canal "would save the nation the cost of two Dreadnoughts and their upkeep, or not less than £25,000,000 in ten years." In Sir Ian Hamilton's opinion owing to the limitations of the Washington Treaty, the only way of adding to the strength of the Grand Fleet is by enabling it to pass securely from the North Sea to the Atlantic and vice versa. He points out that America set the example with the Panama Canal, submarines and aircraft had made the power of safely shifting its strategic base nothing less than vital to any navy, and it was the Kiel Canal that denied the Baltic to our Fleet during the World War.

PRINCE GEORGE AND THE MACKAYS.

The destroyer, H.M.S. Mackay is at present in the Firth of Forth, and H.R.H. Prince George, who is serving on board, accompanied by some brother officers, visited the "course of the Burgess Golf Society" at Barton, and took part in a match against members of the Edinburgh Golf Mackay Society. The Prince displayed great keenness, and has quite a good game at his command. Wooden club play is his strong point, but, like the Prince of Wales, he is inclined to be extravagant near the greens. Lack of regular practice, of course, accounts for that to a large extent.

At the luncheon in the club-house, Captain Guy of H.M.S. Mackay, expressed the thanks of the ship to the Clan for a gift of bagpipes. During a recent voyage to the Baltic, he said, the ship's pipers and company took part in a match ashore, when they were followed by a tremendous crowd. The incident created such good feeling that they were asked by the Embassy to repeat the march, as it promoted a splendid feeling towards the flag.

MOTOR VESSEL FOR THE B.I.S.N.C.

A twin screw motor passenger and cargo vessel, named *Dunama*, and built for the British India Steam Navigation Co. (Ltd.), has been launched by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co. (Ltd.), from the Clydeholm Shipyard, Whiteinch, Glasgow. She is of the company's well-known M class design, which run on the direct route between Calcutta and London, and is to be equipped with motor engines. The principal dimensions are:—Length, 464 feet; breadth, 58

feet 3 inches; depth to upper deck, 35 feet 6 inches; gross tonnage, 8,500 tons, with a deadweight carrying capacity of 10,500 tons. Accommodation is provided on the upper and bridge decks for 100 first-class and 50 second-class passengers, fitted out to the special requirements of the Eastern trade. Oil fuel will be carried in the double bottom forward, the after portion, including the after peak, being utilised for fresh water. The vessel is rigged as a two-masted schooner, and to preserve the characteristic appearance of vessels of this British India fleet, a funnel will be fitted amidships within which the engine silencers will be placed. The machinery consists of two sets of Diesel motor engines, supplied and fitted by Messrs. The North British Diesel Engine Works (Ltd.), Whiteinch, Glasgow, and is capable of maintaining a speed on service of 13½ knots.

GREYNA GREEN SMITHY, CONDEMNED.

The famous smithy at Gretna Green, the scene of a multitude of runaway marriages, is condemned by the county authorities as a danger to motorists. They have offered Hugh Macklin, the present blacksmith, a large sum to remove the building, but Macklin declares that "Money won't tempt me; the smithy is a necessity." Gretna Green has been the standby of romantic novelists, for centuries—runaway marriages in which the young hopefuls were pursued by irate parents figure in many 18th and 19th century romances. Theoretically Gretna vanished with the passing of Lord Brougham's Act in 1858; but since then it has been the scene of not a few weddings. For some time after the death of William Lang, the last of the smithy priests in 1896, registers were farmed out by his representatives to the host of the King's Head Inn. The historic blacksmith's shop, which stands just over the Scottish Border from England, can still be entered through a turnstile on payment of sixpence.

LABOUR MEMBERS AND DICKENS.

Is it possible that our Labour members are familiar with Dickens? Their speeches sound strangely like quotations. "Did you not," said Mr. Peggitts to Mr. Gugsbury, in "Nicholas Nickleby," "state upon the hustings that it was your firm and determined intention to oppose everything proposed; to divide the House upon every question; to move for returns on every subject; to place a motion on the books every day, and, in short, in your own memorable words, to play the very devil with everything and everybody?"

AN E.L.S. STORY.

In the course of an address, Prof. G. Currie Martin told this story of Robert Louis Stevenson. In his college days Stevenson had a genius for avoiding lectures and at the same time securing certificates of attendance. "On one occasion at the end of session he presented himself to Professor Fleming Jenkin at Edinburgh garbed in his usual unconventional attire, and asked for a certificate. 'Sir,' said the Professor, looking him over from head to foot, 'there are cases in which I may be doubtful, but about your case there is certainly no doubt. I have never seen you before.' Stevenson secured his certificate none-the-less, and lived to write the Professor's biography.

A CITY OF WILD ANIMALS IN A BURNT-OUT VOLCANO.

An untouched Eden in the mouth of a burnt-out volcano in the heart of Africa, providing a refuge for thousands of animals, many of them extinct, in every other part of the world, has been purchased outright by Sir Charles Ross, of Belagowan, the inventor of the Ross rifle, and is to be explored by scientists. It is the giant crater of Ngoro Ngoro, the largest volcano that ever existed on this planet—10 miles across and a paradise for wild things. The Germans knew of it before the War, and kept its very existence a secret.

Nobody knows what discoveries a thorough exploration of the crater may bring. Prehistoric animals, believed to have perished from the earth thousands of years ago, may inhabit its caves. Scientists hope to find alive strange creatures, of which only the skeletons have been found in other parts of the world.

Sir Charles Ross went to Tanganyika in January, 1921, on a shooting expedition, accompanied by the explorer-photographer, Mr. T. A. Barnes and Mrs. Frederick Daniel of New York. They had good sport, and they discovered the crater. Sir Charles Ross was "walked up" by five lions within the basin, and the wonders he saw there made him resolve that no more shooting parties should be allowed.

"There will be no need for 'No shooting' signs. The crater is 100 miles from a railway, in the midst of wild country. Lions and tigers are the watch dogs of the forests that surround it. The number of animals in the crater is estimated at 750,000.

This crater is, in fact, a city of animals, who have lived there for centuries safe from attack. Its steep sides made it a citadel of the forest, and while in all other parts of the world the work of extermination went on, no hunter dared penetrate this fastness. Thus it is highly probable that animals which have perished elsewhere have survived at Ngoro Ngoro.

Other volcanoes are grouped about the central crater of Ngoro Ngoro. More than one of them is larger than Mount Etna. The whole region, ages ago, was the scene of a terrible volcanic upheaval.

Speaking at the South-Eastern Regional Conference of the National Savings Committee, Sir H. Mackinder, M.P., pointed out that, despite the fact that we were coming through the worst depression ever known, only 25 per cent. of the money put into War Certificates had been withdrawn. Money at the rate of about £1,000,000 a week was being invested in the Certificates.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "FATHAN"

FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 14th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to treat.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

[235]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "DELTA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 16th JAN., 1923.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORTSAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1923. [236]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BENLEDI"

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 32nd inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1923. [236]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

S.S. "BENAVAL"

CONSIGNEES of cargo from ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO' and LONDON.

per the above-mentioned steamer are hereby notified that the cargo has been transhipped at Singapore into the "BENLEDI", which Steamer arrived at Hongkong on 16th Jan. 1923, and is now being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 32nd inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1923. [237]

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

SEND 3/- and we will mail you regularly every week for 52 weeks a copy of any British Weekly Newspaper, such as: Lloyd's, People, Tit Bits, Pearson's, etc., etc., etc. Hundreds of papers on our Big List mailed free.

A different paper sent weekly, or the same publication for 52 weeks: 18/- pays for year's subscription, including postage. Most unique and up-to-date service, greatly appreciated by members throughout the Empire.

Send 13/- to-day to

PERIODICAL POSTING CO.,
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND. [1231]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

ICE CREAM

We hereby beg to remind our numerous customers that their Orders for ICE CREAM must be placed 24 hours before delivery is required.

[1963]

THORNYCROFT

AND CO. LTD.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.
TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES
8 TO 90 B.H.P.
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.
WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

For Quotation, Apply—

10, KIUKANG ROAD.

SHANGHAI.

Satisfactory Shirt-wear



Perfection in fit, style, comfort
and finish.

WHITE OXFORD MAT. With soft double
cuffs. Coat cut — 48.00 each. 3 for \$12.00
With wristband. — 44.00 each. 3 for \$11.00
WHITE TERRY WITH COLOURED
STRIPES. With soft double cuffs. Coat cut
\$6.50 each. 3 for \$18.00
FRENCH PRINT WITH COLOURED
STRIPES. With soft double cuffs, 2 soft collars
to match each shirt. \$6.50 each. 3 for \$18.00
BEST OXFORD WITH COLOURED
STRIPES. 2 soft collars to match each shirt
\$8.50 each. 3 for \$24.00

JAEGER and "VIVELLA" SHIRTS.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

FOR THE SEASON

A PRACTICAL PRESENT
IS SURE TO PLEASE.



EVERYTHING
FOR MEN!!

SHIRTS, TIES, SCARVES, ETC.

Styles select—Quality superb.

MAKE YOUR SELECTION EARLY.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

WHITEAWAY'S SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

1,000 YARDS CREAM CEYLON FLANNEL 28 IN. WIDE USUAL PRICE 55 Cts. SALE PRICE ... 50 Cts. Yd.	50 YARDS CAMEL HAIR BLANKET CLOTH 58 IN. WIDE USUAL PRICE \$12.70. SALE PRICE ... \$7.50.
2,000 YARDS TABBALCO PLAIN COLOUR AND FANCY DESIGN 28 IN. WIDE SALE PRICE ... \$1.00 Yd.	2,500 YARDS VELVET IN PLAIN AND CORD VARIOUS COLOURS PLAIN ... \$1.50 Yd. CORD ... \$1.95 Yd.
GIRLS' VELVET DRESSES IN SAGE, BLACK AND V. ROSE. USUAL PRICE \$12.50 to \$15.75. SALE PRICES...\$9.75 to \$13.50.	250 PAIRS LADIES' CORSETS VARIOUS STYLES HALF PRICE
ODDMENTS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR NEARLY HALF PRICE.	12 ONLY LADIES' REAL LEATHER HANDBAGS VERY STRONG USUAL PRICE \$6.50 to \$12.50. NOW HALF PRICE.
2,000 YARDS WHITE COTTON EMBROID- ERY, SWISS MADE 10 Cts. YARD.	2,000 YARDS COLORED RIBBONS SLIGHTLY SOILED NOW HALF PRICE.

THOUSANDS OF OTHERS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

S.C.A. OFFICE SENSATION. SEQUEL TO THE RECENT ASSAULT. MAN SENT TO GAOL.

The case was heard yesterday morning before Mr. Lindsell of the man named Leung Hung Cheung, who was charged with wounding his concubine at the Office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs on the 6th inst.

The defendant admitted the charge and in reply to the Magistrate said that his concubine ran away with another man, taking away a lot of property with her.

The Magistrate: That is no excuse for making this assault.

The defendant went on to say that he could have done it in the streets, but he purposely chose the Secretary for Chinese Affairs office as he did not want anybody to be falsely accused for what he had done.

Mr. Lindsell then questioned the concubine as to the allegation. She denied it, and stated her reasons for leaving her husband. They were: inability to provide for her and his ill treatment.

Inspector Appleton, told His Worship that complainant's mother was also cut at the back of her head.

The Magistrate told the defendant that whatever the behaviour of his concubine, he had no right to attack her in this manner and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SPORT. CRICKET.

INDIAN R.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.

In this League match to take place on Saturday at Sookunpoo Valley, the following will represent the Indians:—A. el Arculli, A. H. Rumjahn, S. A. R. Ismail, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, J. S. Curran, A. H. Madar, S. A. Rumjahn, N. B. Kitchell, and A. R. M. Samy.

K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. I.R.C. 2nd XI.

To be played on Saturday at Kowloon. The Indian 2nd XI. will be:—E. Moosdeen, B. Nazarin, D. Rumjahn, H. D. Rumjahn, O. Rumjahn, F. M. Arculli, I. Hassan, A. K. Minnu, J. Akber, A. Y. Wabab, and A. Kitchell.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. KOWLOON.

The following team will represent the Club in their Shield game with Kowloon on Saturday at 4 p.m. on Sookunpoo Valley ground:—Angus, Gerrard and Bishop; Bailton, Stewart and Donovan; McPhail (capt), Forsyth, Begg, Valentine and England.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following will represent the Club in their match against the Army tomorrow at Happy Valley. Kick-off at 4.15 p.m.:—Moosdeen, Littlejohn, Budin, Prowse and Day; Clark and Jordan; Bailton, Cooper, Andrews and Forsyth; Jones, Moosdeen, Cameron and Turner.

W. H. (BILL) RICE'S WATER CIRCUS.

Amongst the passengers who arrived by the T.K.K. *Siberia* were Mr. W. H. (Bill) Rice, proprietor and manager of the Water Circus, which bears his name. He is on his way to the Philippine Exposition at Manila and will return to Hongkong probably in April with his Show. He is accompanied by the members of his company, including the Misses Helen V. Osborne (World's Champion Lady high and spring board diver who does a 70ft. hand stand dive at every performance), Ivy Crosthwaite (the original Sennett Bathing Beauty), Lillian O. Wolfe (Directress of the Circus), Marguerite Williams, Grace McIntyre, Evelyn Burnett (Amateur Champion diver of the U.S. in 1918), Edna Morgan, Jack Payne (World's Champion Somersault High diver), Rennie Benfro, Bert McIntyre, Wm. Harriott and diving, Mrs. and Monkeys. The company carry 30 tons of equipment, including a portable tank 40ft. in diameter. The Grotto 10 cent circus promoted by Mr. Rice in Los Angeles made a net profit of \$42,400 in one week last month, despite bad weather.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Right stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The

Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central—is at your service. They have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty.—ADVT. 101

COMPANY MEETING. HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

A statutory meeting of the shareholders of the newly formed Hongkong Engineering and Construction Company, Ltd., was held at the Powell Buildings yesterday morning for the purpose of receiving the statutory report.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. G. Shawan, who was supported by Mr. T. H. Taggart, managing-director, the Rev. Father, M. L. E. Souvey, and the Hon. Mr. C. M. Ede (Directors), W. J. Hawker (Secretary), and the following shareholders: Messrs. L. Gain, Esterbrook, and Allenson.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—This is the Statutory Meeting of shareholders held in accordance with the requirements of section 86 of the Companies Ordinance. On the table is a list showing the names, descriptions and addresses of the members of the Company, and the number of shares held by them respectively, and this list is open and accessible to any shareholder during the continuance of this meeting.

The Statutory Report was sent out to shareholders on the 7th instant, and contains the information required by the Ordinance. Copies of this Report are in your hands, and from it you will be able to see what has been received and disbursed in the short time that has elapsed since the Company was authorized to commence business on the 28th October last, the accounts for the purpose of this Statutory Report having been closed on the 31st December, 1922. You will notice that \$386,142.50 was returned to applicants in respect of deposits on shares in excess of the number offered for public subscription. No applicant had to have returned by the Company the amount of the deposit money paid to our Bankers, as a certain number of shares were allotted to every person who applied. We have already a fair amount of work in hand, and good prospects for securing further contracts of a satisfactory nature.

There is, I think, nothing further that I can usefully say at this time, but if any shareholders present desire information on any matter relating to the formation of the Company, or arising out of the Statutory Report, I shall be pleased to give it to the best of my ability.

There were no questions.

The following is an abstract of the Company's receipts on account of its capital, and of the payments made out of the same up to date:—

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.

Capital:—	
Nominal:	
100,000 shares of \$10 each	\$1,000,000
Issued:	
500 of \$10 each	
credits as fully	
paid-up	\$5,000
95,000 of \$10 each	
on which \$2.50	
per share has	
been paid up	\$237,500.00
Application money received on	
account of shares not	
allotted (refunded per	
contra)	388,142.50
Received in respect of a con-	
tract	681.00
Received on behalf of an em-	
ploye	300.00
Bank interest	1,063.07
	\$625,676.57

PARTICULARS OF PAYMENTS.

Refund of application money	
received on account of	
shares not allotted	\$388,142.50
Preliminary Expenses	2,750.53
Underwriting Commission	9,000.00
Office and Drawing Office Fur-	
niture	1,293.90
Plant and Equipment	9,016.80
Motor Boat	1,000.00
Salaries	11,053.69
Wages and Materials for Con-	
tracts	9,774.10
Telegraphic and Telephonic	
Charges, Rent, Travelling	
and General Expenses	1,601.69
On deposit re telegram ac-	
counts	200.00
Balance (Cash at Bank and in	
hand at 31st December,	
1922)	193,743.86
	\$625,676.57

The preliminary expenses of the Company (other than underwriting commission), are estimated at \$5,000.

WORLD THEATRE.

WILLIAM FARRUM ON THE SCREEN.
Commenting yesterday, a magnificent drama by William Fox featuring the famous Wm. Farrum in "The Joyous Trouble-Maker" was shown at the World Theatre. It will run on till the 20th inst. Whenever William Farrum appears on the screen, the public can be assured of something worth seeing. This picture is one of the Fox's masterpieces. "The Brass Butler," an exceedingly amusing Comedy, will be in the programme for the week-end.

HOME EDUCATION.

LECTURE AT THE HELENA MAY.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTS.

Mrs. J. R. Wood discussed the subject of "Home Education" in an address at the Helena May Institute yesterday morning. "There is a gloom which inevitably settles down upon the free mind whenever it is moved to contemplate Education whether in the home or school," said Mrs. Wood in her opening remarks. "We are first depressed by the barbarousness of it all and then, completely overcome by the immensity of the problem. We say either what was good enough for my father is good enough for me and will be good enough for my children, or else we take refuge in the consideration of what a few bold souls are doing."

Mrs. Wood who has made a study of Education in the home under a well-known authority on the subject in England—Miss Mason, the moving light of the Parents' National Education Union—told her audience that "when I have finished, I think you will agree with me that I have told you very little that is new. Most of my remarks are plain common sense."

Miss Mason, said the lecturer, was the Principal of a College, at Ambleside in the Lake District, known as the House of Education, for training students in the Parents' National Education Union method. It was started some 25 years ago. Miss Mason saw there was a want of method and discipline in many home school-rooms. There were row hundreds of students teaching privately and in schools all over the world who had been through the course at Ambleside. It was the lecturer's intention to tell briefly of Miss Mason's ideas. The work which was of most importance to society was the bringing up and instruction of children, in the school certainly, but far more in the home. It was the home influence brought to bear on the child that determined the character and career of the future man or woman. Parents had to remember that children were a public trust. Hitherto children depended upon traditional methods of training. No parents had to weigh and adopt a method of Education for themselves. "All persons," said Mrs. Wood, "are born with the same primary desires, the same instincts and desires stir in the breast of savage and sage alike." This desire was a wonderful power in the hands of the educator.

After dealing with the question of heredity and physical conditions of the child, Mrs. Wood went on to say that human nature with all these things added seemed to be fixed, and its course of development seemed to be determined in advance so that parents were inclined to think that the only thing to be done was to let human nature alone and to let every child develop unhindered, according to the elements of character and disposition in him. The consequence was that though the world was advancing, yet progress was amongst a comparative few.

In bringing up children, parents had to rely on three things: environment, discipline of habit, and the presentation of living ideas. Through the scheme of Home education it had to be remembered that the child was a person, born with the possibilities of good and evil, but at the outset of its life not yet bad nor good. One of the most important features in environment was authority, which in the new sense was the relation of the parent and child. Authority when merely personal was arbitrary. The modern person should rule in the intimacy of close personal contact. Children could not be frank and easy with beings of a higher order than themselves. When giving an order to a child it was better not to look to see if it was obeyed but to take it for granted that it would be done.

Continuing, the speaker said that parents had no right to allow children indulgences—such as habits prejudicial to health, nor to let them off any plain duty of obedience, courtesy, reverence or work. After dealing with the various first habits Mrs. Wood went on to talk of the beginners' lessons in the Home. These should be made varied and attractive. The teacher should know how to raise the child to effort through his desire of advancing or exceeding. Thinking must be made a habit. Every day the child should be made to think and to reason. (Continued at foot of next column.)

RECORD SEIZURE OF RAW OPIUM.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S SENSATIONAL
FIND.

ESTIMATED VALUE FROM FIVE TO
SEVEN LAKES.

A sensational and record seizure of raw opium was made on a lonely island in the neighbourhood of Cheung Chau Island on Wednesday afternoon by Sub-Inspector Bloor. Exact details of the amount seized are not yet to hand. Figures given early yesterday morning estimated the haul at five and a half tons. Later in the day, after a further examination, the haul was said to be nearer nine and a half tons. If the latter figure is correct a moderate estimate of the value of the contraband would be anything from \$500,000 to \$700,000. The value, of course, depends largely on the quality of the drug.

The haul was made as the result of information received, and the reward money will probably amount to something like \$80,000, which will be shared between the informer and the fortunate Police Inspector.

Up to a late hour last night it was not possible to obtain details of the seizure, as the Police launch and a junk which had been sent out to the Island to bring in the haul had not returned. From what we can gather from various sources it appears that Sub-Inspector Bloor, who is in charge of Cheung Chau Island, accompanied by a party of four or five detectives visited the small Island and there carried out a search. In the course of their investigations they discovered a long natural tunnel close to the seashore. An armed detective was placed on guard at either end of the tunnel and the Sub-Inspector and the remainder of his small party entered, with revolvers drawn. In the dark recesses of the cavern they discovered the object of their search—opium, and piles of it—neatly stacked, ready for moving. Sleeping peacefully in the neighbourhood of the contraband were five or six men who had not heard the approach of the raiders. The alleged smugglers were covered with revolvers and then the cry was raised "up you get." The startled men jumped to their feet and tried to draw their revolvers, for they were all armed, but directly they saw how matters stood they surrendered quietly and it was the work of moments to bind them together and make them secure. Their weapons were taken from them, a message was sent to the Water Police for assistance, and the matter was reported to the Authorities in Hongkong.

Arrangements were made for the reception of the haul at the Revenue Office on the Praya, and yesterday afternoon Mr. T. H. King (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kowloon) visited the scene of the seizure. A junk was despatched to bring the opium into Hongkong, but as stated before, up to a late hour last night it had not returned.

The habit of remembering would also be formed if attention was insisted upon. Children should also be taught as they became older the importance of the acceptance or rejection of ideas.

Dealing with the method of lesson for a child of 6 or 7 years of age she said children should learn from books and not from the teacher. It was the teacher's duty to guide and assist, but not to dole out knowledge. The art of narrating should be encouraged. "I often wish," added the lecturer, "I had learnt it" to be able to express one's self without halting and nervousness must be a great delight.

As a programme of work Mrs. Wood suggested readings from the Bible, both from Old and New Testaments, preferably the authorised version. Mrs. Wood also gave useful hints on writing, spelling and dictation; history and geography. Regarding geography, she said it should be commenced at the early period, out of doors. The child should learn the geography of its own town. Even at an early stage the child could be introduced to French, music, singing, drill and handicraft. The whole curriculum of a child of 6 or 7 years should not take more than 2 hours or 2 1/2 hours per day. Each lesson should be short, not more than 10 or 15 minutes. At the conclusion of the lecture Mrs. Wood handed round a list of books suitable for the use of children in the home.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the lecturer proposed by Mrs. Claud Severn.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

MONEY, THE PRIMARY NEED.

There is no news of striking importance from Canton beyond the fact that there are so many factions concerned in the victory that no government has yet emerged. In spite of instructions given to Cantonese troops to remain outside the city large numbers of them have come in, and while some sections declare themselves as deserters from the banner of General Chen others declare themselves as "anti-rebel troops" and claim to have been appointed by the "Great President" meaning Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Efforts are being made to evolve order out of the prevailing chaos.

A matter of primary importance is a demand on the city for money to pay the troops in order to assure the maintenance of peace and order.

The Navy is stated to be under the control of the Sun party.

Traffic on the river steamers is normal once more and the *Honam*, which arrived in Hongkong from Canton yesterday afternoon, brought down very few passengers. This may mean either that the people in Canton are not expecting serious trouble, or on the other hand that they are afraid to journey from their homes to the steamer.

The Bund is practically monopolised by Kwang soldiers on the march. The bulk of them coming from an eastern quarter and they pass up the Bund in orderly fashion on their way to the various barracks. Reports say they are already overcrowded and that during the last two nights soldiers have been sleeping under the verandahs and in the streets. They are for the most part poorly clad. In many cases they have not the slightest semblance of uniform and many of them are shoeless and coatless. Many are dressed in blue drill coats and carry arms of great variety. Large numbers of coolie bearers follow behind each Regiment and the Commanders in most cases are mounted on ponies. Ponies are also used for carrying machine guns and stores.

It is reported that there was much looting in the city of Fatsan by this force on their march to Canton.

A RAID OF SHUMCHUN.

There is no news of the railway being reopened. Some of Chen's troops are said to have come within a mile of British territory yesterday morning and raided Shumchun market. The incident caused much excitement amongst the inhabitants and the suggestion is that the incident is due to the fact that Shumchun in the past has been decidedly pro-Sun.

The raid was a startling one. During the early hours of the morning a train steamed into Shumchun market and 100 soldiers belonging to Chen Chiung Ming's forces disembarked. They seized the main streets and aroused the inhabitants. The merchants were collected together and a large sum of money was demanded from them. Apparently the merchants refused and the Chinese Chief of Police and the Secretary of the Market were held to ransom by the soldiers and finally taken off by train to Sheklung. The soldiers also paraded the coolies of the district and selected 40 of the strongest. These they also took away with them of the train.

The soldiers remained in the market throughout the morning and finally left by train in the direction of Sheklung. They were demanding a ransom for the Chief of Police and the Secretary for the Market (\$5,000 each). Before leaving the Shumchun Station it is reported that the soldiers robbed the station office, taking with them \$500 in cash.

THE GLORIOUS DEAD.

MEMORIAL TO HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK EMPLOYEES.

A memorial is being erected in Statue Square in honour of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation employees who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. The erection is to take the form of a beautifully modelled bronze figure representing "Fame" which has only recently arrived from England. The figure will rest on a solid base of red Portland granite, and the arrangements are under the supervision of Messrs Palmer and Turner, architects. The figure itself is the work of Mr. William Reynolds Stephens, a sculptor of little celebrity in London.

The memorial is to be placed in the Bank Gardens, nearly opposite the new Statue Square Pier, and it is hoped to have it ready for unveiling at the same time as the Hongkong Cenotaph will be.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The January Criminal Sessions opened at the Law Courts yesterday morning, when a large number of cases were up for hearing. Two Courts were sitting, the one being presided over by the Chief Justice and the other by the Puisne Judge.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES)].

REMARKABLE FORGERY CASE.

FALSE REVENUE CHOP USED ON CIGARETTE PACKETS.

A sequel to the remarkable forgery case in which a Chinese stallholder was alleged to have put a forged revenue chop on a number of packets of cigarettes, was heard in the Chief Justice's Court yesterday, when Un Tai, of 16, Des Vaux Road, was indicted on three charges, first of forgery, second of uttering, and third of forging a seal or die.

The following were the Jury:—Messrs. B. M. Webster (foreman), G. Wendenberg, F. A. Chopard, C. Kew, N. Drummond, E. W. Major, A. C. Johnstone.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. K. Holmes) explained that the offences related to a mark or type authorised by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to be placed on each packet. "Hundred Sparrow" cigarettes, to show that duty had been paid on them. The stamp consisted of the two letters "H.K." By an arrangement with the firm, these labels were printed on the wrappers, so that the letters were always of the same type and in exactly the same position. On December 22nd a Chinese revenue officer called at defendant's stall and asked for a packet of cigarettes. The master reached behind a coat which was hung up, screening his foki, and handed out a packet of "Hundred Sparrow" cigarettes. On examining the packet the officer found the letters "H.K." to be still wet with ink. On looking behind the screen he saw the foki sitting at a table with an ink pad and a chop in front of him, on which were the letters "H.K." He kept the defendant there till the arrival of other revenue officers, and all the "Hundred Sparrow" cigarettes in the stall were confiscated. In a statement to the police Un Tai said: "My foki bought the cigarettes cheap, at \$4 per box of 1,000 cigarettes, and he brought four boxes back with him. I asked him if it was within the law and he said: 'Oh well, the seller has lent me a chop, and so I bought them.' When the revenue officers come my foki ran away."

For the defence, Mr. Zeitlyn submitted to the Jury that it was a remarkable fact that the owner of the stall prior to the prisoner taking possession, was a clansman of his, and had also been charged with selling tobacco without duty being paid, and a fine of \$100 had been inflicted. Bearing in mind that fact, and further that the prisoner was well aware of the identity of the revenue officer, it was difficult to see what possible reason there was for the storekeeper to sell him cigarettes on which duty had not been paid.

The prisoner, a man 64 years of age, went into the witness-box and repeated the statement with reference to his foki buying the cigarettes. He added that just as he had finished scolding the foki for bringing cigarettes on which duty had not been paid into the shop, the revenue officer walked in. He pleaded that he was not the man to stamp the packets, it was done by his foki.

After a short retirement the Jury found prisoner not guilty of the first charge, but guilty of uttering, and of being in possession of the seal or die.

Sentence of five years' imprisonment on each count was passed, the sentences to run concurrently.

[BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COMPERTZ (PUISNE JUDGE)].

STIFF SENTENCE ON ARMED ROBBER.

Six years' hard labour and ten strokes with the cat was the sentence passed by the Puisne Judge on a man named Wong Chu, who was indicted before him on a charge of armed robbery and stealing \$35 from a rent collector in Kowloon City Road.

The following were the Jury: Messrs. P. T. Farrell (foreman), Wong Min, B. W. Bradbury, A. A. Louis, B. M. Smith, E. Wilson, and F. Pestonjee.

Mr. Dyer Ball, prosecuting for the Crown, said that the prisoner admitted taking the money, but alleged that it was owed to himself and his companion, and he merely tried to take it by force. But the facts according to the prosecution were that on the 17th December a rent collector named Wan Pan was collecting his rent in Kowloon City Road. He had with him about \$400, and went to the first floor of number 63. As he was coming down the stairs he was stopped by two men, who pointed revolvers at him and threatened to kill him if he made a noise. They robbed him of \$35, and then made him hold his hands up whilst they searched his face with some medicinal ointment. When they had gone he wiped this off, and going into the street blew a police whistle. A plain clothes policeman happened to be in the vicinity, and gave chase, accompanied by a friend.

The chase was a long one, leading over paddy fields, walls, and gardens, but eventually the prisoner was captured. The other man escaped. On going back over the track of the chase a revolver was found and a bundle of notes.

Evidence was called bearing out this statement.

Prisoner, speaking from the dock, said he was quite willing to admit snatching the money, but he contended that it was owing to him. The complainant had angered himself and his friend by saying he had money, but would not pay them. As to the rubbing of ointment over his eyes, that was totally untrue. Had he wished to rub anything over the man's eyes he would have rubbed in something that hurt.

The Jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," and a sentence of six years' hard labour and ten strokes of the cat was passed.

FIVE YEARS FOR POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A Chinese named Leung Wing was indicted on a charge of being in unlawful possession of arms.

The facts of the case as presented by Mr. Dyer Ball were that on December 10th a Chinese constable attempted to arrest the man, but he resisted and struggled fiercely. He was eventually overpowered and found to be in possession of a fully loaded revolver and three rounds of ammunition.

Prisoner pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

"CANTONESE SOLDIER" SENT TO PRISON.

Describing himself as a soldier in the Cantonese Army, Chan Ho Wing was indicted on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a fully loaded revolver.

Mr. Dyer Ball explained that the man was arrested in Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, on the 19th December. He offered no resistance. The police were unable to verify his statement that he was a soldier.

Sentence of five years' imprisonment was passed.

BOWEN ROAD ROBBERIES.

In the course of a case in which Ho Shing was indicted on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a revolver on the Bowen Road, it was stated by Mr. Dyer Ball (appearing for the Crown), that there had been eleven robberies in the Bowen Road in the course of two months.

According to Mr. Ball the prisoner in this case was stopped by three detectives in Bowen Road, in company with two other men, and searched. He struggled slightly with the man who searched him, but was soon overpowered and found to be in possession of a revolver loaded in four chambers.

Prisoner pleaded that he was merely out on a walk that day, and he found the revolver hidden between two stones. He did not know that it was necessary to have a permit in order to carry arms. He pleaded guilty to the charge, but his honour refused to accept his excuse, and passed sentence of five years' hard labour.

PRISONER'S SUCCESSFUL PLEA.

Asked to plead on a charge of being in unlawful possession of arms at Yam-mat on January 2nd, a Chinese named Wong Chong said he wished to plead guilty, though the revolver was not his, nor was it in his possession when he was arrested. Through the medium of the Court interpreter His Honour tried to show the man that this amounted to a plea of not guilty. Prisoner was most emphatic in his assertion, but after some minutes agreed to let his plea go through as one of not guilty.

Mr. Dyer Ball, who prosecuted for the Crown, stated that at 9 p.m. on January 2nd, a Chinese police sergeant and Inspector Murphy went to the second floor of No. 5 Pak Hoi Street, which was the headquarters of the Kowloon-Ten House Guild. The only man inside the room was the prisoner and when he saw the police sergeant he made a rush for the stairs. The sergeant seized him, and at the same time heard a clatter on the table as though something had been thrown there. On looking up he found the revolver, which he picked up, at once continuing to hold the man until Inspector Murphy arrived. The weapon was loaded with four rounds. When charged the man said he had only visited the room and did not know the revolver was there, or to whom it belonged. The Jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and prisoner was discharged.

A VIOLENT STRUGGLE.

It was stated that it took two constables ten minutes of violent struggling to arrest Li Loi, who was indicted on a charge of being in unlawful possession of arms. When the three arrived at the police station they were hot, excited, and perspiring. When searched a violent-looking dagger, described by Mr. Dyer Ball as a most dangerous weapon, and two handkerchiefs were found in his possession. Prisoner pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to five years' hard labour.

THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

A MANAGER WHO REFUSED TO RESIGN.

THIRTY-FIVE PARTNERS DEFIED.

An extraordinary story was told at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, in which it was alleged that a Chinese exports merchant had maintained control of a business for two years in defiance of the wishes of the Firm's partners—35 in all. This man in the case was Lam Kai Luen. It was said that he refused to hand over the business of the firm whose partners had demanded his resignation. As a final measure the partners preferred a charge against him that he did receive or take into his possession certain monies, title deeds, account books, documents and chops belonging to the Him Yick Firm and that he embezzled them.

Mr. Campbell Prosser, barrister at law, instructed by Mr. R. E. A. Webster and Mr. F. G. Vaux appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Prosser, in opening the case, said that the facts were rather curious, because they showed beyond doubt the extreme laxity on which the partnership had been entered upon. Nevertheless that was no excuse for the action rendering defendant liable to a criminal charge. The Him Yick Firm was started in 1903 and carried on business as exporters. It was started originally with 35 partners, and in 1908 a branch of the Firm was opened in San Francisco. In 1911 the Hongkong Firm moved into new premises at No. 113, Wing Lok Street, which were bought for the Firm for \$19,511. At a partnership meeting it was decided that the premises should be described in the deed as being held by three partners on trust for the Firm. They were: the Manager—at the time Lam Tak Chin—the defendant and Lam Lap Pong. In 1915 the Manager died, and at a meeting Lam Lap Pong was appointed manager and the defendant assistant manager. In 1920 Lam Lap Pong went away to the country, as was his usual custom each year, and he handed over the keys and control of the business to the defendant. On his return he asked for the keys and attempted to go through the accounts. The defendant refused to have anything to do with him and said that he would run the business himself and keep the keys. There were several partners in America, one of them being the manager of the San Francisco branch. The manager of the San Francisco branch came back to Hongkong in June, 1921, and called a meeting. The meeting demanded that defendant should hand over the keys, show the books and give an account of his stewardship. But all this the defendant refused to do. It was proposed to appoint another manager and a sub-manager, but the defendant would not recognize them. He apparently told the partners that he would take further steps, but the matter was left at that. Several meetings were held, one in September, 1921, and another in February, 1922. Another partner arrived from San Francisco with the books of his branch so the annual accounts of the Firm and its branch could be checked. In April last the partners held another meeting but they still could not get control of the Firm—could get no satisfaction at all. All the partners and two others who had no connection with the business in Wing Lok Street were present at the time, but there was no partner who had the courage to assert his rights. It was not until November, 1922, that George C. Lam, a partner in America, who returned to Hongkong, had the courage to straighten matters up. He saw the defendant on several occasions and tried to persuade him to draw up a balance-sheet and show the accounts. The defendant was stubborn. Failing to get satisfaction Mr. G. C. Lam called a meeting in January, 1923, and the meeting decided that defendant should again be required to hand over the keys and control of the business, and if he failed to do so, that they should get hold of the cash books and cash. The defendant owned the safe and it was then discovered that the Firm's books had all gone. The chops had also gone.

Mr. Prosser said that in support of these acts of embezzlement he would prove that the premises in Wing Lok Street were bought by the Firm in 1911. Lam Lap Pong (the manager) had been living there ever since then up to last April when the defendant turned him out. He was an old man like the defendant. Subsequently it was discovered that defendant had let part of the premises to a bank and that he had been receiving rent since last April. But the money had not been accounted for to the Firm in any way. The premises were rented to the bank at \$200 per month. In May last year the defendant mortgaged the premises to the same bank for \$10,000. He was only holding the property as one of the three trustees of the Him Yick Firm. The defendant had not accounted to the Firm in any respect for the mortgage money.

Mr. Prosser said he could prove that in February of last year, that the book-keeper of the Firm, who was in charge of the books, drew out a balance-sheet, which showed that there was then actually in the Firm over \$3,000 in cash. Not one cent of this amount had been accounted for.

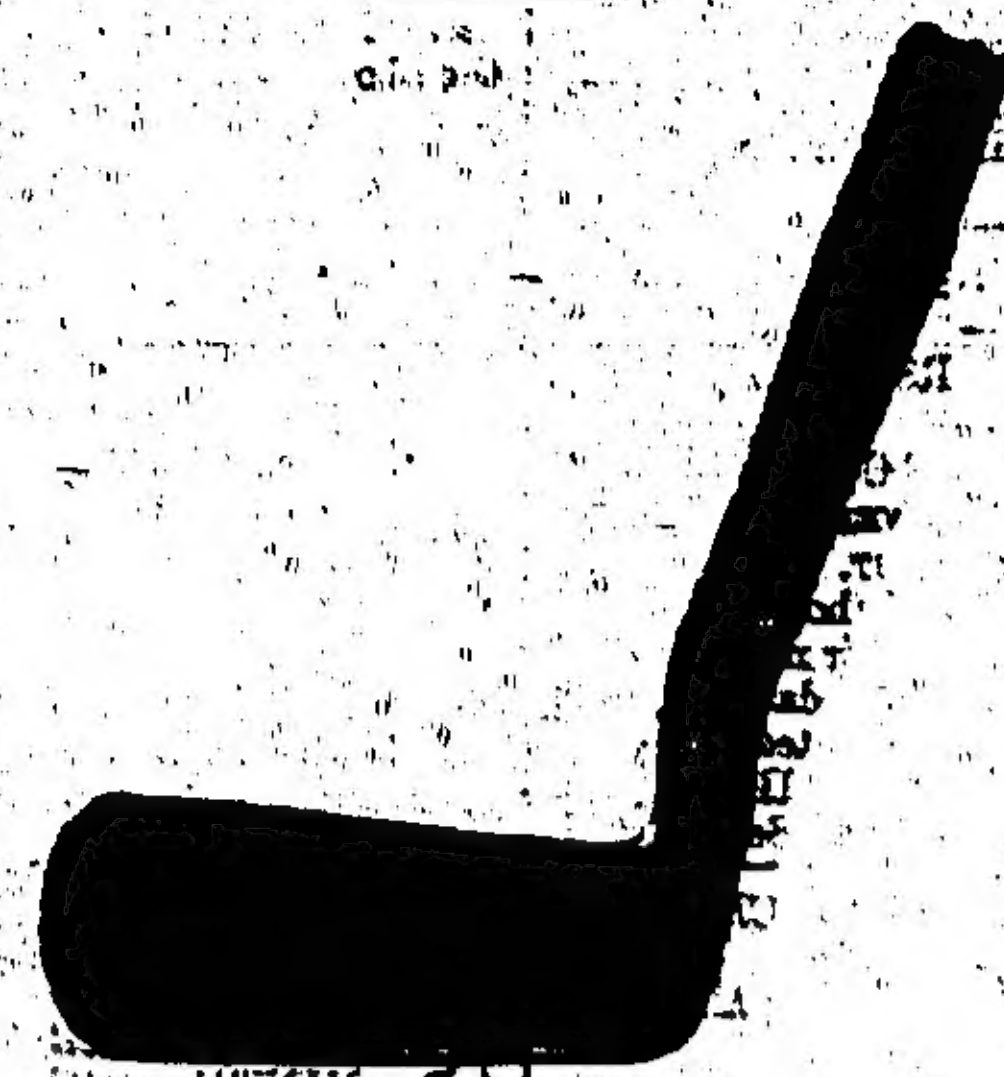
In conclusion counsel said that he would ask for the commitment of the defendant if the charge was proved as the case was looked upon as a very serious one, involving very large sums of money. The defendant, he was informed, had taken out six cross-summonses for assault against the other partners. He suggested that the summonses be heard at the same time, because what actually happened was in conjunction with the present case.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.)

THE RUHR OCCUPATION.

FRENCH COAL SEIZURES PROCEED QUIETLY.

ESSEN, January 17th.

A French official message states that owing to the German diversion of barges of coal intended for France and Belgium, a number of barges on the Rhine which were intended for unoccupied parts of Germany have been seized, and measures have been taken to prevent the loading of similar cargoes.

The French Authorities met the railway staffs yesterday with the object of enlisting their co-operation. The proceedings were fairly friendly.

The army of occupation consists of six divisions. Herr Thyssen has departed for Hamburg, which is now the seat of the Coal Syndicate.

PARIS, January 17th.

It is semi-officially stated that the continued diversion of train loads of coal to France and Belgium is being effected without incident.

COAL OWNERS THREATENED WITH COURT MARTIAL.

PARIS, January 17th.

The coal owners have not, up to the present, replied to the requisitioning orders, and six owners were warned yesterday afternoon that they would be summoned before a Court Martial if they persisted in their resistance.

The German Imperial Coal Commissioner arrived at Essen yesterday. He had a long interview with the representatives of the Allied Coal Mines Bureau with a view to ensuring deliveries of reparations coal to the Allies. The scope of the conversation is not known, but whatever may have been settled, the collection of the coal tax, in paper marks, begins to-day on behalf of the Allies.

RUHR MINEOWNERS MAINTAIN THEIR ATTITUDE.

ESSEN, January 17th.

The representatives of the Ruhr mine-owners have handed to the Occupation Authorities a long declaration signed by each individually, reaffirming their determination not to deliver coal to France or Belgium.

FRENCH SEIZE RUHR RAILWAY STATIONS.

ESSEN, January 17th.

In pursuance of their policy for the control of the coal exports, the French have seized all the railway stations in the Ruhr district.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL LEADERS PREPARE FOR STRUGGLE.

ESSEN, January 17th.

The French Authorities are taking steps to control the movement of coal, and have established control stations at Essen, Werden, Muelheim, Bottrop and Oberhausen, which will also direct the use of rolling stock. It is significant that none of the twenty thousand trucks despatched from the Ruhr to Germany twenty-four hours ago have returned. It is reported that the Berlin Government has ordered that the coal wagons are not to be returned to the Ruhr. It is understood the German mine owners have been given until noon to-day to decide whether they will carry out the orders of the French. If they refuse, as undoubtedly they will, further sanctions will be immediately enforced. The properties of Krupp, Stinnes and Thyssen will be the first to suffer, as they are the richest German leaders in industrial warfare.

A Berlin message says it is announced that the head office of the Hugo Stinnes company has been transferred from Muelheim to Hamburg.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE TO SUCCCEED MILITARY ACTION.

BERLIN, January 17th.

A message from Essen says a large number of troops is proceeding eastward, endorsing the belief that the French will extend the area of occupation to-day. The French hitherto have not exercised the threatened control of coal from the Ruhr to the interior, consignments of which are proceeding normally. The transport of reparations coal has not been resumed.

DUESSELDORF, January 17th. A French official statement says the future sanctions will be economic, not military. The French now control and regulate the coal traffic. The Germans to-day offered deliveries of coal to Italy, but the latter is acting in conjunction with the French and Belgians. In consequence of the Germans not complying with the order to resume deliveries, the French are requisitioning coal and proceeding to take measures against individual industrial magnates. The statement concludes by saying that the mines are working normally and there is no indication of trouble.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

PRICE OF SILVER.

LOW PRICES FORECASTED FOR NEXT TWO YEARS.

LONDON, January 17th.

The annual bullion letter of Messrs. Montague & Co. states that the absorption of silver by India and China has been so large that some decline is to be expected unless the price becomes really cheap.

Probably within a year, the output of the United States will again come for sale into the world's markets, already overstocked with demonetized silver, while a still larger production by Mexico is probable, and further improvements in Canadian production are also possible. Therefore, the future movements of the price of silver cannot be considered favourably, though a heavy setback in quotations may, in the long run, affect output, but there is always a possibility of the price creating very low records within the next two years unless some unknown and helpful factor comes into play.

RUBBER PRICES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

New York, January 17th.

A delegation, including Sir Stanley Bois (President of the Ceylon Association in London), representing British rubber interests, will confer with American manufacturers regarding the fixing of prices.

CONSTANTINOPLE MURDER. SIR CHAS. HARRINGTON'S WARNING TO ESSAD BEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 17th.

The murdered British Goldstream guardsman was buried with military honours. Essad Bey, the Turkish Police Commandant was summoned to General Headquarters, where Sir Charles Harrington warned him that if such incidents were repeated the military authorities would take their own measures to protect the troops. Essad Bey promised to do his utmost to have the murderer arrested, and agreed to strengthen the patrols.

JIM LARKIN PARDONED.

SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS REMITTED.

ALBANY, January 17th.

The Governor of New York has pardoned Jim Larkin, the Irish strike leader who is serving a sentence of five years on a charge of criminal anarchy.

BERLIN, January 17th. Although the reparations deliveries to France and Belgium have ceased, it is stated that they will continue to be made to Great Britain, Italy, Jugoslavia, and Poland.

PARIS, January 17th. Orders have been given for the immediate exploitation of the State forests on the left bank of the Rhine as a sanction owing to the default in timber deliveries.

PARIS, January 17th. The Germans have declined an invitation to attend the Reparations Commission on the question of bean deliveries to Italy.

BRUSSELS, January 17th. The Ministry of War has received a telegram showing that the Belgio-German incident, when some Belgian troops were fired upon, ended yesterday, was simply due to drunken Germans firing revolvers. The Belgians retaliated. There were no casualties.

HUGO STINNES CANCELS CANADIAN CONTRACTS.

PARIS, January 17th.

The Hava's correspondent at Dueseldorf states that it is learned from a good source that, owing to the occupation of the Ruhr, Hugo Stinnes has cancelled his contracts for iron ore with the Canadian companies, consequently 2,200 workers in Newfoundland are likely to be idle.

DISTURBANCES IN GERMANY CONTINUE.

The correspondent of the *Liberte* at Dueseldorf reports disturbances culminating in a pitched battle between Nationalists and Communists. The French did not intervene, but as a precaution dispatched two cavalry regiments with a tank section.

PARIS, LATER. The disturbances between German Nationalists and Communists, mentioned by the *Liberte*, occurred at Dortmund.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET STILL UNSETTLED.

LONDON, January 17th.

News from the Ruhr has had a further disquieting influence on the foreign exchange market. German marks are now 84,000 to 85,000. French francs are 98.15 and Belgian francs 75.50. Sterling in New York, owing to the debt hitch at Washington, has receded to 4.63. Marks closed at 86,000 to 87,000. Sterling is 4.64. French francs are at 97.70 and Belgian at 75.30.

EARLIER CABLES.

DEBT FUNDING.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT STILL POSSIBLE.

LONDON, January 17th.

Reuter learns that Mr. Baldwin will probably return to England from Washington in a few days to consult the Cabinet with regard to the debt-funding negotiations. It is emphasized that there is no question of a rupture, the conversations merely being suspended. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Baldwin will not return to Washington soon. It is pointed out that now there is only a small difference with regard to the rate of interest and term of payment. Both sides have made concessions and exceeded instructions.

WASHINGTON, January 17th. The members of the American Debt-Funding Commission state that the suggested figure of three per cent. interest on the British debt is not favourable as it is below the rate America is paying on certain loans. It is still hoped that an agreement on principle will be reached. Possibly the British delegation will delay its departure if no agreement be reached by Saturday.

FINAL DETAILS MAY BE SETTLED BY CABLE.

WASHINGTON, January 17th. To-morrow's meeting of the Debt-Funding Commission will be in the nature of leave-taking for Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues, who sail for home on Jan. 20th. The Americans have intimated to the British delegates that President Harding is unable to assent to any plan which is not likely to receive the approval of the present session of Congress, thereby delaying the settlement for at least a year, and similarly holding up negotiations with other European nations, in which it is hoped the British arrangements will serve as a precedent. It is pointed out that the ground has been sufficiently cleared to enable the final details to be settled in an exchange of diplomatic telegrams.

WASHINGTON, January 17th. President Harding is in bed with influenza, and has cancelled all his engagements.

SOVIET OIL CONCESSION.

AMERICAN ENGINEER SAIL FOR BAKU.

New York, January 17th.

A party of officers and engineers will sail for Baku on January 27th for the purpose of drilling, under the terms of an agreement between the International Barnstall Corporation and the Soviet Government giving the Corporation a concession to operate a large section of the Baku oilfields.

THE LITHUANIAN TROUBLE.

ALLIES TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, January 17th.

The Conference of Ambassadors has decided to send an extraordinary commission to Memel to constitute a Provisional Government under the aegis of the Allies.

NEWCASTLE BYE-ELECTION.

BIG MAJORITY FOR MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.

LONDON, January 17th.

The Newcastle Bye-election, necessitated by the death of the Labour M.P., Mr. J. N. Bell, resulted as follows:—

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour) 11,068
Major H. Barnes (Ind. Liberal) 6,889
Capt. Geo. (Conservative) 6,450

[At the General Election, Mr. Bell won the seat for Labour from the previously sitting Liberal member (Major Barnes). The figures were:—Mr. Bell (Labour), 10,084; Major Barnes (Liberal), 6,969; Mr. G. Stone (National Liberal), 6,973. Mr. Henderson, it will be recalled, lost his seat at Widnes to the Unionists.]

BANKING PROFITS.

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK REPORT.

LONDON, January 17th.

The London Joint City and Midland Bank reports that for last year the net profit was £2,253,000, and a dividend of eighteen per cent. is recommended, compared with a profit of £2,454,000 and eighteen per cent. dividend in 1921.

DUTCH INDIES LOAN.

PROVES A SUCCESS.

LONDON, January 17th.

The subscription list for the Dutch Indies loan closed before noon.

LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED WITHIN ONE HOUR.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Dutch East Indies Loan was largely over-subscribed within an hour from the time of opening.

THE DEMOCRAT "TIM."

Mr. Healy's decision to abolish State treasury will please the democrat, though it may disappoint the trademark of Dublin. Of late the Lord Montagu—*in which* Lord Fitzalan has been confounded he found "no undue pleasure"—has subsisted mainly on ceremony. As Mr. Asquith put it in a caustic phrase only a few years ago, it "provides a ceremonial of State, and enables gracious well-mannered people to discharge social and charitable functions." No Government named Tim can take precisely that view of his duties.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

NEW LABOUR MEMBERS NOT SO "RED" AS PAINTED.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT AND BROADCASTING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 7th.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW HOME.

Mr. Lloyd George has arranged to make his London home at 10, Chesham Walk, Chelsea, and that district has therefore a new claim to fame. The house is within easy reach of Westminster, and also Abingdon Street from whence the control and direction of work in connection with National Liberalism is carried on. Since he left Downing Street, Mr. Lloyd George and his family have been in a flat near Victoria Station. Chelsea is, of course, inseparably associated with Carlyle, who lived for many years almost within a stone's throw of the ex-Premier's future London residence, in a house that has long been a Mecca of literary sightseers. Chelsea is a favourite haunt of artists in these days, but it is tolerably certain that the great newcomer to this picturesque quarter will give it a significance even eclipsing its past records.

BROADCASTING AND COPYRIGHT LAW.

I am informed that novel points of copyright law are arising in regard to the broadcasting of musical and literary excerpts by wireless. Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Co., who has been intimately concerned with the formation of the Broadcasting Company responsible for sending out concerts and other items, has, I hear, informed the Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers that they intend to respect everybody's rights.

No music except for charitable purposes is broadcasted from Marconi House in London until they have obtained the consent of the Performing Rights Society to their broadcasting music for fourteen days, pending the making of an agreement. Of course, there is a good deal of non-copyright material available, but as was pointed out to me, those who now belong to the great army of "listeners" want their programmes to be up-to-date. For this reason it is evident that there will be many difficult points to be decided under the Copyright Act, and before things are properly adjusted it is probable an amendment will be required to the existing law.

GERMAN TAKES ON FOREIGNERS.

I learn from a reliable source that foreigners, including many English people, have recently shown considerable eagerness in this purchase of real estate in Germany, more particularly in the large towns. Rentals are at a ridiculously low level, and the purchase price of houses is equally low. In certain circumstances 2100 will purchase several houses.

With this in mind it is rather curious to learn, also, that the tendency of the Germans to get the last fraction out of foreigners is increasing. For a long time hotels have charged foreigners for rooms and board several hundred per cent. more than is usual. The State theatres followed suit, and now, according to reports, in some places foreigners are being taxed in proportion to the length of their stay, these taxes to be paid in the currency of the country to which the foreigner belongs. It is not surprising that foreigners are beginning to keep out of Germany.

THE MEN FROM SCOTLAND.

The House of Commons have heard with curious interest the new Labour Members returned in some force from the West of Scotland. The large contingent from Glasgow lost no time in unburling themselves at Westminster. I mentioned in a previous article that in spite of their professed intention of stirring things up in the House of Commons, the traditions and atmosphere of Parliament would be too much for them, and that they would probably soon find their level.

This is what, in fact, is happening. There has been a few scenes caused by one or two unruly Labourites using language forcible rather than polite; but no man is able to stand up against the cries of "Order, order" that come from all parts of the House on such occasions. Members flocked in when Mr. Newbold, the one and only Member returned as a Communist, got upon his feet for the first time. He is a big fellow with a very small head, and a voice that could make itself heard across the Thames. But he is not correspondingly equipped with ideas. He will never again have so large an audience. Mr. David Kirkwood, who had to be deported from the Clyde area during the war because of his mischievous activities, is an emotional featherhead—also with a loud voice—who evidently fancies himself as a humourist. Mr. G. D. Hardie, a younger brother of the late Mr. Keir Hardie, is another of the same sort.

The only one of the new Labour men who has so far showed some promise is Mr. Shirewell, who is, I believe, a Polish Jew. He has the adaptability of his race, and speaks in an easy, quiet natural style perfectly adapted to the House of Commons. As to his views, I say nothing, but he promises to be a good debater.

NOT SO "RED" AS PAINTED.

The other afternoon chance threw me into the company of about a dozen of the new Labour Members in the tea-room of the House of Commons. They proved themselves to be not nearly so "red" as they are painted. They are reasonable in private conversation, and are without that treacherous self-satisfaction which marks their public form. Many of them have had a good deal of municipal or

other local government experience on boards of guardians and education committees. I formed the opinion that some of them have felt it due to themselves to attempt to hold up the Parliamentary machine, but once they realise the absolute futility of the proceeding they will doubtless settle down.

The so-called "intellectuals" of the Labour Party have been a failure up to the present, with one exception. This is Mr. Philip Snowden, who has gifts of real oratory, and made a fine speech the other day on the unemployment problem—a reasonable, well-balanced, statesman-like contribution to debate. The egregious Mr. Mcel, concealed and opinionated, got up a few days ago and delivered a self-satisfied starchy speech on foreign affairs that fell completely flat on a half-empty House; and another "intellectual," Mr. Noel Buxton, is duller than ever.

ANOTHER WAR MEMORIAL.

There appears to be no end to the number of war memorials. The erection of the latest in London is to be completed in another week or so on top of the massive stone parapet on the Thames Embankment opposite to the entrance to Middle Temple Lane. It is, in fact, on the spot which was known as Temple Pier in the old days when the little river steamers of the L.C.C. used to carry passengers up and down the Thames, calling at scores of piers en route. The memorial is to the officers and men of the submarine service who made the supreme sacrifice in the war. When this work is completed it will mark a notable addition to the ornamental side of the Embankment, which was once described by a great French artist as the finest thoroughfare in London. Near by, on one hand, is a memorial to Mr. W. T. Stead, the famous journalist, and, on the other hand, is that remarkably interesting monument of a dead civilisation—Cleopatra's Needle.

COUNTLESS TRIBUTES.

Reference to the memorial on the Thames Embankment suggests the question how long it will be before many of these tributes to the heroic dead of the great war fall into decay. In one form or another you meet them everywhere you go. The cities and larger towns possess imposing memorials representing the whole population under the municipality; in addition, learned bodies, societies, religious denominations, and so forth have each their special tribute of remembrance. In the smaller towns something of the same kind is to be met with; and I believe there is scarcely a village in the country which has not its memorial.

So far as the big centres are concerned the upkeep of the war memorials in a proper condition is tolerably certain; but what of the others? In rural England there are no funds available for the purpose, and it is to be feared that after the present generation has passed away, and the poignant memories of suffering and of sacrifice have grown dim, the wayside memorials will lose something of the simple dignity they now possess having come so recently from the hands of their makers.

Nothing fashioned by man is really enduring in the English climate. It seems a pity that there is no means of ensuring for all time the preservation of the countless reminders of the war in the form of little memorials in granite or marble—often a slender cross, or an obelisk, or an emblematical figure—which have been set up with loving reverence in the countryside of England. Our climate is, for instance, slowly but surely destroying Cleopatra's Needle, already mentioned; it endured without material change for a couple of thousand years on the banks of the Nile, but it is crumbling after less than a century on the banks of the Thames.—H.B.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

BERLIN'S REPLY.

BERLIN, December 11th.

The German Government has despatched to the Ambassadors' Conference its reply to the notes of that Conference of Sept. 29th and Nov. 17th as to the disarmament of Germany. It declares that, if during recent months appreciable progress has not been made in the disarmament of Germany, it is because disarmament has been completely concluded, not only within the limits of the Treaty of Versailles, but in accordance with the London ultimatum. It has protested to the Allied Governments against the "unjustifiable" demands of the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission, but has received no reply.

There has been (continues the Note) no systematic obstruction by the German authorities to the carrying out of disarmament. If isolated cases have occurred the Allied Governments are requested to bring them to the notice of the German Government, which will take steps to remedy them. If it has not complied with the demands of the Allied Governments contained in the five points, it is because these five points are closely bound up with the vital economic necessities of Germany and the safety of the Reich, as well as with considerations of internal policing. If the German Government wishes to settle the reparations problem, it must concentrate all the economic forces of the nation on increased production. That will be impossible, if Germany is obliged to destroy material indispensable to agricultural or industrial production. The German Government adds that it cannot agree that certain outstanding questions have not been settled, as is contended by the Control Commission. Germany, it asserts, is not seeking to evade the Treaty, but is ready to display a conciliatory attitude and anxious that the work of the Military Control Commission shall be ended.

ELEMENTS OF WIRELESS.

AN UNTECHNICAL DESCRIPTION.

It is convenient to think of the aether as a kind of gas filling all space, but so much finer that it passes continuously through solids, liquids, and gases, through even molecules and atoms. When a stone is dropped in a pool of water, circular waves spread out from it. When a rocket explodes in the air, sound waves spread from it in every direction, travelling very much faster than the ripples in the pool, but still taking an appreciable time.

PRODUCING AETHER WAVES.

Electric waves can be set up in the aether, what corresponds in their case to the stone thrown into a pool or the explosion of a rocket in the air is the production of a current of electricity, "oscillating" or vibrating at a high frequency in the wires stretched in the air at a transmitting station. The waves so sent out into space travel at the rate of 186,000 miles a second; a pace which allows them to pass from London to Australia in less than the twinkling of an eye. But to produce waves which will travel these great distances without fading out, very powerful oscillating currents are needed.

In the last five years this has become possible by three great inventions. First, there is the high-frequency alternator. One rotating dynamo used in towns produce what is called a low-frequency current, reversing or oscillating only from fifty to two hundred times a second. The high-frequency current required for wireless has to reverse from twenty thousand to one hundred thousand times a second. A grindstone turned too quickly will fly in pieces from centrifugal force, and it seemed impossible to imagine machinery which could rotate at the speeds required for wireless, until Alexander, an engineer of the American General Electric Company, and Bethenod-Latour, in France, solved the problem.

Next, there is the improved Duddell-Poulson generator, used both in Germany and this country, by which a powerful high-frequency continuous current is generated by means of an electric arc in a chamber lined with coal-gas, a vacuum, or alcohol vapour. Third, and most important, is the battery of "piezoelectric valves," a series of structures looking like rather complicated incandescent electric lights, each globe perhaps as large as a foot in diameter. By one of these three sets of devices, powerful transmission stations are able to produce aether waves which travel round the world.

DETUNING AND AMPLIFYING.

But there is no use in sending out messages through the aether unless there is the possibility of receiving them. If a tuning fork be sounded, as some little distance from a battery of tuning forks of different pitches, the fork of the correct pitch will vibrate in response. Electric tuning is more complicated; the waves differ in length from 200 to the 2,400 yards of the waves sent out by stations with from 2,000 to 10,000 horsepower generators, and in many other qualities. But tuning can be done, so that by allowing groups of wave lengths to different purposes, detectors can be arranged to respond only to one set of signals.

To illustrate the almost incredible delicacy of the detectors now used to pick up wireless messages the American authors of a Radio book, recently reviewed in *The Times Literary Supplement*, borrow an instance from the ultra-microscope. Let a steel rod a foot long and a half-inch in diameter be held horizontally in the air by one end fixed in a vice. Now let a housefly be placed on the free end. Its weight bends the steel rod to an extent which can be measured, for a difference in the distance between the two plates of an electric condenser amounting to one five-hundredth of an inch causes an electric variation which can be made visible as a moving spot of light.

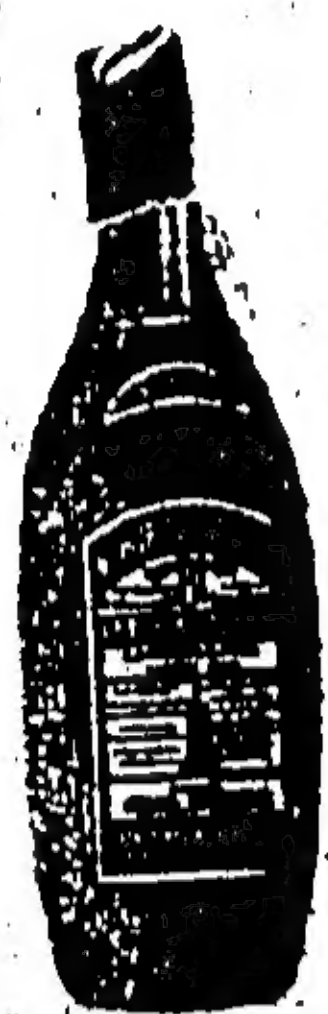
There is, therefore, no longer any difficulty in detecting the aether waves sent across the world by the transmitting stations. But they are much too rapid and too minute to be heard in the receiver of a telephone. The princess in the fairy tale let down a thread of her hair from her tower; her lover attached a slender silken cord to this by which she was able to pull up a cord stout enough for the rope-ladder of escape. And so, the delicate and rapid waves which come into the instruments of the receiving stations are used to set going stronger and slower waves, and these again are used as the trigger of still stronger currents short enough and powerful enough to make the diaphragm of a telephone receiver vibrate in an audible fashion. The "amplifiers" used for this are Fleming's thermionic valves improved by the "grid" or electric filter invented by De Forest.

EXTERMINATING HOUSE FLIES.

The reduction in the number of house flies from myriads to comparatively a few, is referred to in an article on "A successful crusade against flies and child mortality," by Mr. E. Halford Ross, in the current issue of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*. During last summer, he says, he toured England and Wales looking for house flies. In those places where formerly they bred in myriads, there were only a few. In other places where before there were thousands, they were conspicuous by their absence. Out-of-the-way villages, and some farmhouses, still sheltered the grubs and insects, but such places were comparatively few and far between. "The figures showing our infant mortality reduction are astonishing," he adds. The number of total deaths is not yet available, but the accurately estimated death-rate is available, and stands during the warm weeks at 500 per 1,000. Compared with that of 600 per 1,000 during the warm weeks of 1911, it is an amazing record. It is reflected in the general death rate. This has fallen to its lowest—5.9 per thousand.

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ILFORD MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCES ON BOTH
PRISONERS.

Dramatic episodes, of intense human interest, marked the closing stage of the Ilford murder trial on December 11th. After an absence from court of two hours and a quarter the jury returned to their seats at 5.45 with a verdict of "guilty" against Frederick Bywaters and Mrs. Edith Thompson for the murder of her husband. On each, accordingly, Mr. Justice Shearman passed sentence of death. So ended one of the most remarkable trials in the criminal records of the Old Bailey.

With the atmosphere of the densely crowded court unbearably hot and stuffy, several women, unable to stand the nerve strain, had to be assisted out of court before the members of the jury resumed their seats. A moment or two later two knocks on the door by the usher were heard, and the judge returned to the Bench. All eyes were fixed on the vacant dock, and a couple of minutes elapsed before the prisoners, who had been taken to the cells when the jury retired, were brought back. Mrs. Thompson, pale and almost fainting, was assisted by two wardresses to the front, and then collapsed into her seat. Bywaters also betrayed signs of the ordeal through which he was passing, but kept his feelings under control. As he stepped forward he shook hands with his solicitor, Mr. Matthews. Then, amid a deathly silence, the Clerk of Arraigns asked the usual questions to the foreman of the jury. "How say you, Frederick Bywaters, guilty or not guilty of the murder of Percy Thompson?" "Guilty," came the quick reply. A tremor of deep emotion passed through the court when, in answer to a similar request in regard to Mrs. Thompson, the foreman repeated in a low voice the same fateful word. The female prisoner, who had been assisted to her feet, closed her eyes, and would have fallen but for the support of the wardresses. The Clerk of Arraigns then, turning to Bywaters, asked him if he had anything to say why judgment should not be given according to law. In a firm voice he replied:

"I say the verdict of the jury is wrong. Edith Thompson is not guilty. I am not a murderer; I am not an assassin."

Mr. Justice Shearman, having put on the black cap, then passed sentence of death in the usual form. Mrs. Thompson, who throughout the terrible ordeal presented an agonising appearance, and had flung herself back with a groan, was now assisted to her feet, and the judge repeated the sentence of death on her. When the Clerk of Arraigns asked her if she had anything to say why there should be a stay of execution, she said: "Oh God, I am not guilty." She then fell into the arms of the wardresses, who carried her down to the dock. Bywaters, stooping, "Ho down to the cells without assistance," Mr. Cecil Whiteley, to thank him for his efforts on his behalf. It was stated that Mrs. Thompson will appeal against the sentence. Her mother was assisted to a seat in a fainting condition, and Mrs. Bywaters was also deeply affected.

The stages of the trial which preceded the verdict were the finish of Sir Henry Curtis Bennett's speech in defence of Mrs. Thompson, the Solicitor-General's reply for the Crown, and Mr. Justice Shearman's quietly conversational summing up. Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, when he ended, had spoken altogether for three and a half hours. The Solicitor-General, beginning hesitantly, picked up the threads of his case with cold legal logic; one might almost say with impartial logic, so evidently anxious was he to be fair to the accused. The Judge devoted himself first to the case against Bywaters, and had finished with that before he adjourned for luncheon. It took him about an hour after luncheon to make his comments on the evidence in the case of Mrs. Thompson.

The most generally interesting of his observations were those on the character of the crime and of the trial. He pointed out that from one point of view the case was short and simple, but from other points of view complicated. In a strong criticism he objected to the statement, which in spite of that counsel's protest, he ascribed in actual form to Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, that "never before in the history of crime had there been such unexampled and unusual charges." Also he was scornful of the suggestions that this was a "case of great love." Quoting a passage from a letter to which frequent reference had been made, he called it bluntly "nonsense," and added, "We must get rid of all that atmosphere."

Notable, too, in view of the extraordinary anxiety of some people to be present—though to this no direct allusion was made—were the Judge's remarks on the right of the public to come and hear the proceedings in Courts of Justice. The consequences of this right and its exercise were that the jury "found themselves surrounded by a very different atmosphere from that which existed in ordinary humdrum cases." But they must "throw that aside." This summing up was well calculated to clear the case of any false notions of romance which might have been imparted. It was a larger crowd than ever that waited to be admitted to the court for the final day's proceedings. At eight on the previous evening between 300 and 400 people had already collected at the public entrance to the building—far more than could be possibly accommodated in the court. The number included several well men, the majority of whom were dressed. The first fifty people belonged to the unemployed class, hoping to dispose of the positions they had secured. During the night the members of the queue passed away the time by playing cards, singing songs, and discussing the trial.

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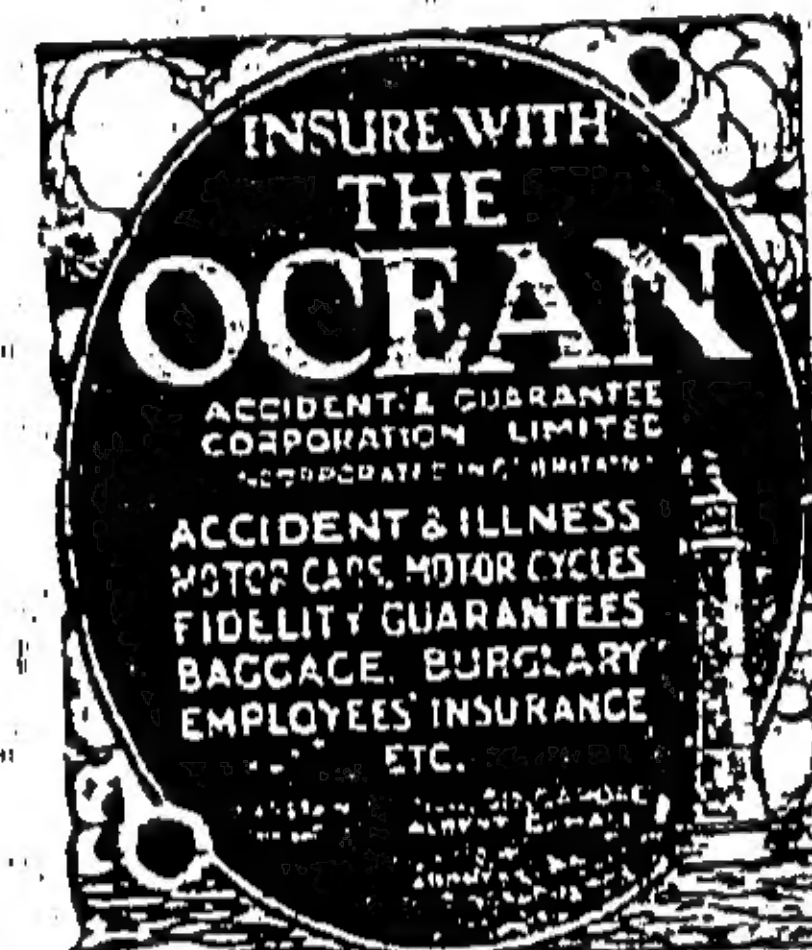
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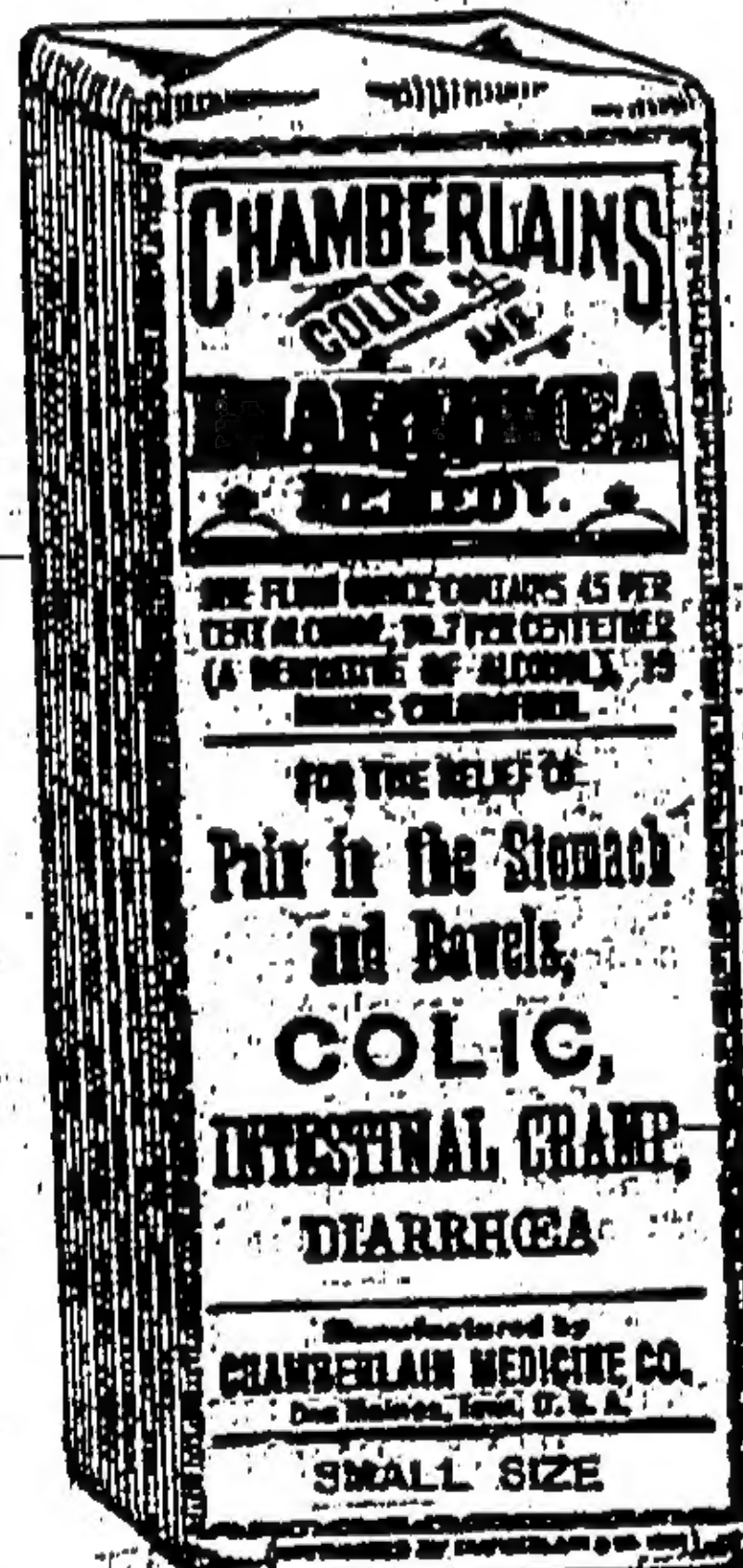
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 17th
 Koying, British str., 1,571 tons, Capt. J. Penhather, from Hoibow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
 January 18th
 Mitsui Maru, Japanese str., 2,480 tons, Capt. R. Morimoto, from Miki, with coal.—M.B.K.
 Dpefo, Chinese str., 634 tons, Capt. J. T. Thirwell, from Tourane, with a general cargo.—Hung Shun S.S. Co.
 Fuhki Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
 Hok Canton, Chinese str., 508 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Heong On S.S. Co.
 Xiangsu, British str., 1,344 tons, Capt. N. H. Leitch, from Bangkok, with rice.—B. & S.
 Kwangtung, Chinese str., 1,538 tons, Capt. N. McLean, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—China Merchants S.N. Co.
 Zokung, British str., 978 tons, Capt. C. Alexander, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
 Luchow, British str., 1,291 tons, Capt. P. R. Purslow, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
 Oldkerk, Dutch str., 4,567 tons, Capt. P. L. Luyes, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.O.C. L.
 Phra Nany, British str., 1,030 tons, Capt. H. C. Kiddle, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Chio Yue Ting.
 Schiedyk, Dutch str., 4,435 tons, Capt. Staampers, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.C. & L.
 Shigara Maru, Japanese str., 6,100 tons, Capt. M. Otani, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—T.K.K.
 Sangshu Maru, Japanese str., 1,502 tons, Capt. Y. Kawamura, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
 Tungyang, British str., 1,232 tons, Capt. W. Palmer Baker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
 Fulemms, Dutch str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES

January 17th
 Koying, for Shanghai.
 Kojan Maru, for Canton.
 Sana Maru, for Swatow.
 January 18th
 Banka, for Bangkok.
 Cherbon Maru, for Batavia.
 Chung Hing, for K. C. Wan.
 Hualord, for Canton.
 Hydrungia, for Swatow.
 Koshima Maru, for Shanghai.
 Kwangtung, for Canton.
 Kwongyung, for Swatow.
 Lokyang, for Canton.
 Luchow, for Canton.
 Mikasa Maru, for Hongay.
 Promethean, for Hongay.
 Prominent, for Saigon.
 Schiedyk, for Shanghai.
 Sangshu Maru, for Canton.
 Taku Maru, for Hoibow.
 Tungyang, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. Kuraguchi, on January 18th—Mr. O. Brown.

DEPARTURES.
 Per B.I. s.s. Tunda, on January 17th: Mr. and Mrs. R. Day, Mr. J. Jeff, Mrs. M. Jeff, Mr. N. F. Ramsey, Miss Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans, Mr. C. M. Ratoliff, Mr. B. J. Ross, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Aedo, Miss H. Taggart, Miss E. Mabbach, Miss E. Messner, Mr. J. Kingston, Mr. J. A. H. Brown, Mr. H. H. Redman, Mr. and Mrs. O. Blom, Mr. B. Markham, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. H. H. Buksh, Mr. Shun Das, Mr. Young, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Layton, Mr. Kurylo, Mr. Bird, Miss Green, Miss Deemond, Miss White, Miss Drew, Mrs. Corie.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia, which is due here, at 6 p.m., to-day will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf.
 The s.s. Elpenor (Blue Funnel) for London, Hull, Rotterdam and Hamburg, left Shanghai on January 17th, and is due here on January 20th, and will be despatched on January 22nd, at 4 p.m.
 The s.s. Proteus (Blue Funnel) from Pacific ports, left Nagasaki on January 17th, and is due here on January 21st, daylight. The vessel will berth at Holt's Wharf.
 The s.s. Demodocus (Blue Funnel) arrived at Liverpool on January 18th.
 The s.s. Agamemnon (Blue Funnel) left Liverpool on January 13th for Penang, Port Swettenham, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, and is due here on or about February 21st.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Autolycus (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 8th.
 Empress of Russia, due today, 5 p.m.
 Holeric (Bank Line), due Jan. 21st.
 Helene (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 3rd.
 Kago Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 24th.
 Pelous (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 25th.
 President Pierce (P.M.), due Jan. 21st.
 President Wilson (Pacific Mail), due Feb. 4th.
 Elexus (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 26th.
 Taitoko Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 30th.
 Taitoko Maru (N.Y.K.), due today.
 Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 4th.

THE PORT OF HAMBURG.

Mr. A. Campbell Erroll forwards Lloyd's List statistics of Hamburg port traffic during November. During the month of November, 117 vessels of 788,000 tons gross sailed from Hamburg for foreign destinations (other than U.K./Continent and Mediterranean ports). The German flag was represented by 282,000 tons, the British by 191,000 tons, American 124,000 tons, Dutch 80,000 tons, French 24,000 tons, Danish 20,000 tons, Japanese 18,000 tons, Norwegian 10,000 tons, Danish 7,000 tons, Brazilian 6,000 tons, and Spanish 6,000 tons. In classification, 2 of 11,000 tons (35 per cent. German) for Dutch East Indies, and 11 of 72,000 tons (25 per cent. German) for the Far East.

WEATHER REPORT.

Jan. 18th, at 11.21—Pressure has increased considerably over central and N.E. Japan and moderately over the Bonin. It has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei and slightly at Shanghai.
 The anticyclone has weakened and moved eastward. It is now central near Shanghai. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 18th Jan., 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.53 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 19th Jan., is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST

Hongkong to Gap Rock N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
 Formosa Channel N.E. winds, strong.
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lanchow No. 1.
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 18th.			
	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.16	30.33	30.13
Temperature	63	58	69
Humidity	41	69	69
Wind Direction	E	Calm	ESE
Force	3	0	3
Weather	B	0	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th ... 64
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 54

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Jan. 16th to 26th, 1923.			
High WATER		Low WATER	
Day of Week	Time	Day of Week	Time
Mon	11 58	Mon	11 58
Tue	12 08	Tue	12 08
Wed	12 18	Wed	12 18
Thur	12 28	Thur	12 28
Fri	12 38	Fri	12 38
Sat	12 48	Sat	12 48
Sun	12 58	Sun	12 58
Mon	1 08	Mon	1 08
Tue	1 18	Tue	1 18
Wed	1 28	Wed	1 28
Thur	1 38	Thur	1 38
Fri	1 48	Fri	1 48
Sat	1 58	Sat	1 58
Sun	2 08	Sun	2 08

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Revised by the Members.

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Hinran Madi	Wladivostok
Yuewohing	Tientsin
Lamynalam, Great Eastern	Shanghai
Hotel	Shanghai
Hochetman	Shanghai
777	Shanghai
Kwangle	Kobe
Hochong Jardine	Shanghai
Tongshwo	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

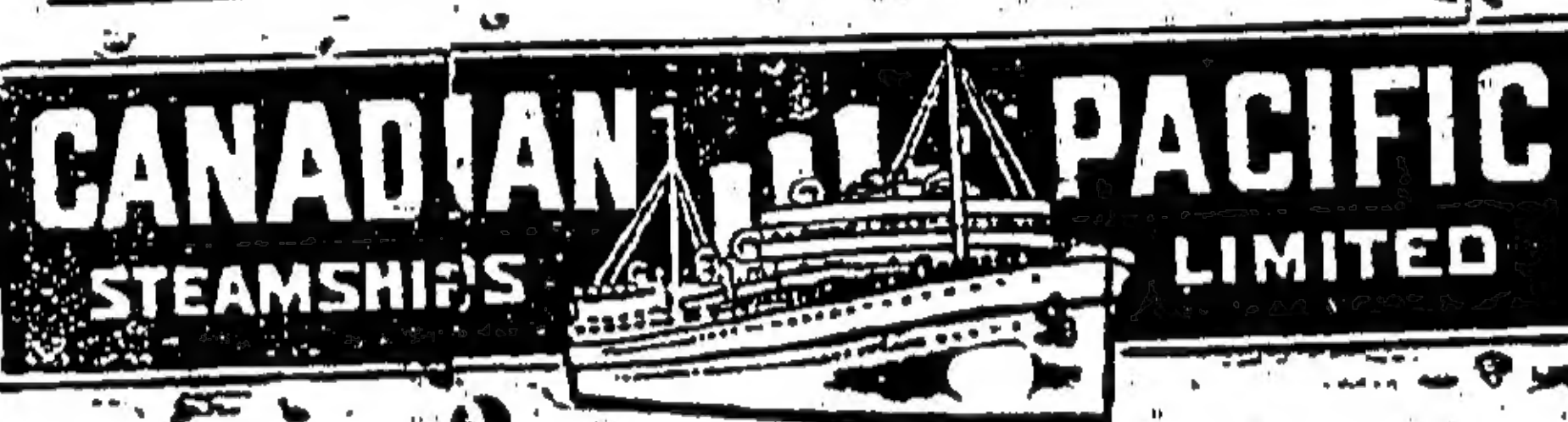
NUMBER	ADDRESS	FROM
9363/15th Haroro	Mazsalace	Lettonia
7272/11th Ignee, s/s Tangi	slan, care Nem-azee	Drummoyn
910/14th Viyella	London	N.S.W.

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"NANKING" "CHINA" "GORJISTAN"

AN UNBURNISHED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

THROUGH FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPEAN PORTS

CABIN £88

2nd cabin U.S.G. \$363.15

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.
 s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "CHINA"
 March 14th, 1923. February 6th, 1923.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

s.s. "GORJISTAN" s.s. "GORJISTAN"
 To Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya. To Swatow and Amoy.
 February 2nd. January 25th, 1923.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

FRANCE'S BUILDERS. Tel: HONGKONG 2181.
 TELEPHONE: PARLIAMENT DIST. Tel: HONGKONG 2181.
 Central No. 1934. Cable Add: "CHIMAIL"

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Tsuyama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Feb.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Moorish Prince	Brit.	Princo Line	On 10th Feb.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	City of Dunkirk	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 10th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO	Appa	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 23rd Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	President Cleveland	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	China	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Jan.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C. via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	About 10th Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Africa Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Protaslaus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 23rd Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Sardinia	Brit.	P. & O. S. I. & A. L.	About 27th Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Amboise	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 31st Jan., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Katori Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	City of York	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 14th Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Keeweenaw	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Elpenor	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Argon Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 29th Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Glenbeg	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 29th Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Roopet	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 30th Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Emil Kirdorf	Ger.	Reuter Bruckmann & Co.	On 7th March.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Morea	Brit.	P. & O. S. I. & A. L.	On 27th Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th Jan., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Fooksang	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Van Overstraten	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On half of Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Piume	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Kueichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Hong Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Taiwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Hingang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Feb., Noon.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	AKI Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Feb., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	St. Albans	Brit.	P. & O. S. I. & A. L.	On 31st Jan., at 9 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Loksang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 30th Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Hakone Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th Feb., D.L.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Torilla	Brit.	P. & O. S. I. & A. L.	On 14th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Kueilin	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 2nd Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Perla	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 23rd Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Tijaron	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 31st Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	London Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Fooksang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Tijaron	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 14th Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Borneo Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Yatsushiro	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 31st Jan., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Chengtu	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd Jan., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Hai-ching	Brit.	Douglas Lafrank & Co.	On 28th Jan., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Hai-fong	Brit.	Douglas Lafrank & Co.	On 18th Jan., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Loongsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	President Pierce	Brit.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 23rd Jan.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Beaport	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 21st Jan.

N. Y. K.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada
 KAGA MARU Wednesday, 7th Feb., at 11 a.m.
 IYO MARU Thursday, 1st Mar., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KATORI MARU Wednesday, 31st Jan., at 11 a.m.
 ATSUTA MARU Wednesday, 14th Feb.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

MITO MARU Thursday, 25th Jan.
 LIVREPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

DELAGOA MARU

First half of Feb.
 YDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU

Wednesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.
 TANGO MARU Wednesday, 21st Mar.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TSUYAMA MARU Thursday, 1st Feb.
 BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

COMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

TAMBA MARU Saturday, 27th Jan.
 RANGON MARU Saturday, 10th Feb.

BALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

SADO MARU Saturday, 27th Jan., Sailing.
 YAMAGATA MARU Friday, 8th Feb.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Thursday, 15th Feb.
 SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HAKONE MARU Tuesday, 30th Jan.
 SUWA MARU Wednesday, 14th Feb.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central Nos. 292 & 291. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "AUSTRALIEN"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS, about 16th February, 1923.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Afrika"	28th February	5th April
M/S. "Indien"	12th March	19th April
M/S. "Chile"	1st April	8th May

Subject to change without notice.
 For further particulars please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Y. K. Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
 SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

1. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 9th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

1. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

1. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 9th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
 2. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
 3. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
 4. "CITY OF POONA" ... 2nd half April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice

For further particulars apply to—

REISS & CO., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 780)

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th January.
 2. "NINGCHOW" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th February.
 3. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th February.
 4. "HYSON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th January.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.
(Suez Canal & Suez, Ltd.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMBOISE	27th Jan.
CORDILLERE	6th Feb.
ANGKOR ...	15th Dec.	20th Jan.	20th Feb.
ANGERS ...	25th Dec.	2nd Feb.	6th March
AZAY LE RIDEAU ...	15th Jan.	16th Feb.	20th March
PORTHOIS ...	25th Jan.	2nd March	2nd April

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$120.00. 1st Class ... \$110.00. 2nd Class ... \$80.00. 3rd Class ... \$60.00.
 B CLASS (1st Class) ... \$110.00. 2nd Class ... \$80.00. 3rd Class ... \$60.00.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

1. "C. PIERRE LECOCQ" 2nd part Feb. for HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK.

Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
3, QUAI DE LA SEINE, PARIS.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 740.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... 19th Jan. at 12 Noon.
 HAIHONG ... Capt. W. J. Cassinore ... 22nd Jan. at 1 p.m.
 HAICHING ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... 26th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 ESTE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BARDINIA"	6,580	24th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SUDAN"	6,700	28th Jan. Noon	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SUDAN"	6,700	7th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	6,000	7th Feb.	Mars. Idon, A'werp, & R'dam.
"SICILIA"	6,200	15th Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KITHA"	6,000	21st Feb.	Mars. Idon, A'werp & R'dam.
"BANCA"	6,000	6th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOREA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Mars. Idon, A'werp.
"SUDAN"	6,700	19th Mar.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	6,800	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	6,800	4th Apr.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SICILIA"	6,200	13th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	6,800	18th Apr.	do.
"KASHMIR"	6,800	2nd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	6,800	16th May	do.
"KASHMIR"	6,800	29th May	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	6,097	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,098	25th July	do.

* Will Call at Hamburg if sufficient inducement offers.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR. SAILINGS

"GREGORY APCAR"	7,000	30th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	7,000	11th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	45,000	31st Jan.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Freetown & Cape.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MOREA"	11,000	26th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SICILIA"	6,200	2nd Feb.	Shanghai only.
"TORILIA"	6,200	4th Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.
"EASTERN"	6,000	6th Feb.	Japan Direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Hongkong must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while wait in the carrying steamer.
 First Cabin Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in the P. & O. Tiberius Steamers to Colombo.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels measuring not more than 9 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston (ann/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... 10th February.
 S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... about 19th March.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 818
 Telegrams (Furness) Ltd.
 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
 24, Cannon Row, London.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ARGON MARU" (Omni Marseilles) ... Thursday, 15th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, RAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Feb.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE VIA SINGAPORE

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Sunday, 21st Jan.

"INDO MARU" ... Monday, 5th Feb.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Feb.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Monday, 12th Feb.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Friday, 18th Feb.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Jan.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama ... Sunday, 21st Jan.

"KORUMARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

O. S. K. SHIMA, Manager.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & AMOY	"KAYANG"	On 19th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 20th Jan. 11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 21st Jan. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN"	On 22nd Jan. Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENG TU"	On 23rd Jan. 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 23rd Jan. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 24th Jan. 4 p.m.

Excellent Cabin accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yachting and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wooten.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 38.

(JOHN SWIRE & SON, Ltd.)

Agents.

CARGO'S PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, John Swire & Son, Ltd., Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Fuzhou, Manila & Australian Ports
"TAIYUAN"	12th Feb.	17th Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried; Stowed Cargo looked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central No. 38.

(JOHN SWIRE & SON, Ltd.), Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

1. "LOUIS CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 30th January.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH PHIS OF LADING FOR LEVANT.
 B/CV RFA & TANTIE PORT
 FIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

1. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 2nd February.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

1. "FIUME" ... sailing second half of January.

2. "PERSIA" ... sailing second half of February.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS via COLOMBO.

1. "UMSINGA" ... sailing about 10th February.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY
FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports \$120 payable in local currency

First Class Throughout.

(AMERICAN STEAMERS)

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 23rd ... Feb. 15th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... Jan. 31st ... Feb. 22nd.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Feb. 14th ... Mar. 8th.

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leaves Hongkong

S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... Jan. 23rd ... Jan. 24th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Feb. 14th ... Feb. 7th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Feb. 20th ... Feb. 27th.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKH FIELDING" ... Jan. 20th

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO

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